

ΠΑΙΔΩΝ ΝΟΣΗΜΑΤΑ  
OR  
CHILDRENS DISEASES,  
BOTH

*Outward and Inward.*

From the time of their Birth  
to Fourteen Years of Age.

WITH  
*Their Natures, Causes, Signs,  
Presages and Cures.*

IN THREE BOOKS:

1. { External }
2. { Of { universal } Diseases. }
3. { Inward }

ALSO,  
*The Resolutions of many Profitable  
Questions concerning Children,  
and of Nurses, and of Nursing  
Children.*

By J. S. Physician.

London, Printed by W. G. and to be Sold by  
J. Playford and Zach. Watkins at their Shop  
in the Temple near the Church. 1664.

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To the illustrious person  
ROBERT BOYLE Esq;  
Brother to the most  
Honourable the Earl  
of Corke.

 *AME* reports your  
Generosity and  
Humanity to e-  
qual your Learn-  
ing; the latter is  
so great that it makes you a  
Transcendent, especially in the  
mysterious Secrets of Nature  
and practical Philosophy, and  
so, most fit for the Protection of  
the meanest of this Work, as  
you are by the former, most rea-  
dy to pardon my unworthyness;

## The Epistle Dedicatory.

*therefore I have put forth this Manual under the Patronage of your Illustrious Name, & hope for Pardon, if not Acceptance, because it is a part of practical Philosophy ( Medicine being only the Application of the precepts of Philosophy ) in which, as you are the greatest Luminary, so the noblest Encourager of others in it. If you vouchsafe this favour, I doubt not but it will be accepted of as well by the Learned as the Vulgar, it being an Extract or Issue not meanly Descended, & habited in English by*

Your Devoted Servant  
in all humility

I. S.



*Courteous Reader,*

**T**HE true use of Physick is as difficult, as the abuse is dangerous, for the goodness of remedies consists in the conveniency & and fitness of them (good and convenient being the same) to the Patient, causes and circumstances of Diseases, the mistake whereof by the Vulgar, is often mortal, especially to Children, who are very obnoxious to alteration by the tenderness and softness of their bodies: To prevent which, I present this Manual to you, pointing and holding forth what ought to be done, and what not, for the procuring & preserving the health of Children, in which are slipt in some few words, either not altogether

## *To the Reader.*

gether fit for the matter, or the unlearned Reader (by my being under pressure of business when this Work was in the Presse) where by Pugil is to be understood, as much as the Thumb and four Fingers can take up; by Liniament, a Medicine thinner then an Oyntment; and by boyling according to Art, boyling from a pint and an half to a pint, and putting Flowers and Seeds in towards the end of the Decoction; the other Obscurities will be no Impediment to him, which makes me hope for acceptance from him, as I do from the learned by the quality of the matter, proved by most eminent Authority in Physick, as appears by a List of the Authors hereunto annexed.

*Oundle in Northampton.*  
*June 9. 1662.*

*Vale.*

**A**





*A Catalogue of the* **AUTHORS**  
*used in this Work.*

A.  
**A** *Etius, Avicen,*  
*Aristotle, A-*  
*verrhoes.*

C.  
*Cardanus, Crato, Cel-*  
*sius.*

D.  
*Dioscorides, Dordo-*  
*neus.*

F.  
*Fallepus, Fabritius*  
*de Aquapendente,*  
*Fabricius Hilda-*  
*nus, Fernelius,*  
*Fonseca, Fonta-*  
*nus, Fucksius.*

G.  
*Galen.*

H.  
*Hartmannus, Hippo-*

*crates, Horstius,*  
*Hurnius.*

L.  
*Amatus Lusitanus,*  
*Zacutus Lusita-*  
*nus.*

M.  
*Mercurialis, Mes-*  
*nes.*

P.  
*Paraus, Platerus,*  
*Plato, Prymrose.*

R.  
*Rhazes, Rolsincius,*  
*Riverius.*

S.  
*Sennertus, Salaman-*  
*der.*

T.  
*Theophrastus, Tral-*  
*lianus.*



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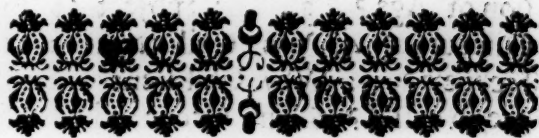
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*Roger L'Estrange.*

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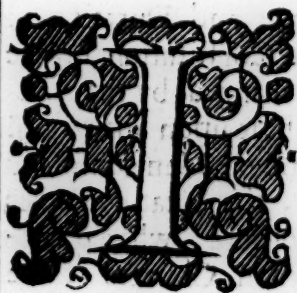


The First Book  
Of External Diseases in  
CHILDREN.

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CHAP. I.

The P R E F A C E.



It will not be unprofitable to prepare a way for the ensuing Discourse of Childrens Diseases, by premising these Particulars. 1.

What is Age,  
and the Definition of it? 2. The Division  
B fion

tion of Age? 3. The Subject of the Discourse? 4. Why Children are apt to Sickness? 5. Why Childrens Diseases are so call'd? 6. The Order and Method of the Discourse of Childrens Diseases.

It is answered, 1. Every Age is obnoxious to all kinds of Diseases, but one Age is more disposed to some Diseases, then another is; for every Age hath a peculiar temper, and so a similitude with some Diseases, whereby it is more easily affected and changed by them then by other Diseases; nevertheless, Age it self doth not produce Diseases, but only disposes and makes one apt to receive certain sorts of Diseases; for Age is a thing that is natural, and a Determination of a time; and it is defined by some to be a Space and Duration of Life, in which the Constitution of the Body is manifestly changed, by the Action of the natural heat upon the radical Moisture. The Life of Man consists in Heat and Moisture, the Heat consumes by degrees the Moisture, whereby necessarily follows several Changes of the Temperament, which are called Ages.

2. The Division of Age is various by the Ancients; some divide it into 7. parts, other into 6. or 5. parts: But the Modern (considering that in all things there is a Beginning, Increase, State, and Declination) have divided Age into 4. parts (alluding to the 4. Elements, 4. Humours of Mans body, and 4. seasons of the year.) 1. Adolescence, or growing Age, in which are contained Infancy, Childhood, and Puberty, and it extends to 25. or 30. years. 2. Youthfulness or flourishing Age, extending to 36, or 40. years. 3. Consistent Age, extending to 45. or 50. years. 4. Old Age, which contains decrepit Age, and extends to the end of Life.

3. The Subject treated on will be the first Age and Adolescence, as it extends only to 14. years, for then and not before, ought a man to be said perfect, (though some say at 7. years) because as Plants are said then to be perfect, when they first begin to bear fruit, so Man ought to be called perfect in that time, when he begins to be prolifick and procreable.

4. Children are disposed to very many Diseases for divers reasons, because of the

1. Impurity of the nourishment in the Womb by an erroneous Diet or Sickness of the Mother. 2. Great labour and pains in the Birth and Getting out of the womb, being a narrow passage, whereby is weakness, and very often are bruises. 3. Cutting of the Navel String, that the Infant may get forth, whereby pains and Inflammations often follow. 4. Diversity of Nourishment, Children in the Womb are nourish'd with the purest blood of the Mother, and they only perfect the third Concoction, but after Birth they use Milk and other food, and need the help of the Stomach and Liver for the first and second Concoction. 5. Change of place, being not used to the Air, for Infants live in the womb in the greatest Lukewarmness and Tranquility, but as soon they feel the cold Air outwardly and breath it in, they are hurt, which appears by their crying. 6. The unsoftness and uneasiness of the things they lye upon, for Infants lye very soft in the Womb. 7. Hot and moist temper, which is very obnoxious to Corruption. 8. The fault and badness of the Milk.

5. Diseases of Children are so called, not only such which trouble and affect only Children, as Diseases arising from breeding of Teeth, but also such Diseases, which most frequently happen to Children, & are cur'd in a different manner in them than they are in other Ages.

6. The Order and Method in the Discourse of Childrens Diseases will be, 1. Of External Diseases, and such as belong to the outward parts of the body. 2. Universal Diseases, which affect all parts of the body. Thirdly and lastly, Particular and inward Diseases of particular and inward parts of the Body, proceeding from the Diseases of the upper parts to the lower parts.

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## CHAP. II.

*Of the Greatnesse, Dropsie, or Water of the Head.*

**T**Here is sometimes an immense largeness of the head, vitiating the natural Actions of it; yet the Head is not to be called diseased, as if it needed the

help of a Physician, because it is natural and incurable, that is not here intended; but that which is called the Dropsie of the head, and though sometimes it is in a peculiar part of the Head, yet for the most part it is in the whole capacity of the head, and it is more frequently in Children and Infants newly born, then others of elder years, in regard of the softness of their head and bones.

It is defined to be a Tumor of the Head, contrary to nature, hapning for the most part to Children; or a Tumor of the Head, caused by the Collection of Waterish humours in some part of the Members constituting the head.

The immediate cause is either, 1. A Wind, which is seldome, in regard of the rarity and purosity of the head (which appears by the hairiness of it) and the Thumes and Tenuity of the Wind (made of a very thin humour (and so easily dissolved and dissipated. 2. Thin and Waterish humour, which is sometimes thick and coloured, by the mixture of the Ichor of other humours with it. This humour is collected more often in the Womb then out of it, and in the head then

then other parts; because 1. Of the great moisture of the Brain. 2. The plenty of Vapours which ascend to the head, and by its coldness turne into Water. 3. It being the seat of Waterish humors, for the Head is placed over the Belly, as the Head of a Still over the body of it. 4. The Density of the Skull which retains the Vapours.

The Signes by which this Disease is known, relate to the Cause or Place; If Wind be the Cause, the head lightly struck will sound like a Drum, and the Tumor prest by a Finger yeilds to it, and leaves a Dent, which presently fills up again; If an humour be the cause, and not within the Skull, the Tumor is soft, clear; if prest, it slowly returns to its former fulnesse, the Colour of the Skin is unchang'd, and there is crying and want of sleep; If the humour be within the Skull, the Infant hath an heaviness of the head, cries and cannot sleep; and in those of elder years, the eyes are prominent, and stand out, weeping, and can hardly be shut, and sometimes the fancy is hurt.

The Prefage ; If the Tumor is within the Skull , some think it incureable , others think it cureable by Cauteries, and by Diaphoreticks. If it is on the outside of the Skull , it is dangerous , because of the Dignity of the Head , and the tenderness of it in an Infant; for every Disease of the head is dangerous , especially in an Infant , whose tenderness cannot endure a Disease or Remedy, and if the humor should move inwardly, there is great danger of a *Lethargy* or *Apoplexy*.

The Cure is , by discutting, and extenuating the wind , and evacuating the humour insensibly , or sensibly by purging or manual Operation , for the doing whereof a convenient Diet is necessary , which ought to be directed to the Nurse if the Child suck , otherwise to the Child. Wherefore let the Air be hot and dry where the Nurse and Child is kept; & if it be not so naturally, & by the season of the year, prepare it so by good fires and fumes of sweet and hot woods; If the Child suck , let the Nurse watch much , and if it is wean'd , let it sleep lesse then if it was sound, because watching doth much dry the body , as sleep softens



softens it ; Moderate Exercise and a soluble belly is very convenient , which if need , let it be help'd by a Suppository made of Hony ; The Nurse and Child both are to abstain from Wine , and in the place of it a Drink is to be made of Water with Coriander seed prepared , and Anniseed ; let the Meat be such as discusses and breaks wind , and dissipates humours ; wherefore let the Bread have a little Coriander seed in it, and the Flesh be rather of Wild Fowl, and roasted rather then boyled; a Moderate use of spice is profitable ; and Coriander candied with Sugar. All Herbs and Waterish Fruits are to be avoided. If the Nurse be sound, avoid purging her , lest you hurt the Milk ; if she be unsound, purge her as the quality and nature of the humour require.

External Remedies only belong to an Infant ( for Purges and other Remedies are to be used to the Nurse ) and very carefully, least they hurt, wherefore this Fomentation will be convenient. Take of *Pennyroyal* , *Maryroom* , *Savory* , of each an handful ; *Cumminseed* and *Aniseed* of each an Ounce , boyl them together

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gether in a pint and an half of Water, to a Pint, in which wet a Spunge and apply it to the head, afterwards anoint the head with the Oyl of *Cammonile* salted; if this prevails not, the Oyl of *Anniseed* may be added, and to the two Oyles without the Salt you may add a little of the Powder of *Anniseed* and *Fennel-seed*. It will be convenient for the Nurse to use the following Electuary, which will make the Milk discusse wind. Take the Conserve of *Bettony*, and of *Rosemary* of each an Ounce, the Powder of *Coriander* and *Anniseed* of each an Ounce, mixe them, and take Morning and Evening half an Ounce. In a Child of some years, that can endure Medicaments, Purge the Child first gently with two Ounces of the Hony of roses solutive, mixe it with a little Broath. Afterwards prepare the humour thus, Take of *Mugwort*, *Savory*, *Staccados*, *Celandine*, of each half an handful, boyl them in a pint and half of water to a Pint. Take two or three Ounces of the said Decoction, of the simple Hony of Roses, of the Syrrup of *Staccados*, of each half an Ounce, mingle them,

them; and give it the Child 3. or 4. days together, then purge the humours so prepared. Take of the Pills called *Pillula Aurea* one Dram and a half, of *Caster* two Grains, of the Root of *Ireos* finely powdred half a Dram, mingle them with the Hony of the Syrrup of *Roses* solutive, and make thereof for one Dose (or quantity to be taken at once) five little Pills. If the Child refuse Pills; Take an Ounce of the root of *Ireos*, of Raisins of the Sun half an Ounce, the Seeds of *Fennel* and *Coriander*, of each half a Dram, boyl them according to Art. Take of the Decoction an Ounce and a half, of the *Trochische* of *Agarick* two Drams, infuse them all Night, then strain them strongly and add an Ounce and an half of the Hony of *Roses* solutive. After sufficient Purging, the use of the Electuary directed before for the Nurse, and the External Remedies will be convenient, to which may be added this following *Lixivium*. Take of *Figtree-wood* two pound, of Salt or common water twenty pints, make of it a Lye according to Art, when it is strained add to it *Coriander-seeds*,  
and

and *Anniseeds* of each a Pugill, of *Bran* one Pugill, the Leaves of *Pennyroyal*, *Maryroom*, and *Mugworth*, one handfull and an half, boyl them away to a fourth part, then strain and use them. In the same manner you may prepare a Lye of *Brimstone* beaten and applied to the head with a drye woollen Cloth, it dries the head very much; stronger driers are dangerous. There may be made Plaisters of the aforesaid Herbs, being boyled and bruised to the form of a Plaister, and laid upon the head; a Plaister made of Snails, bruised and applied to the head, untill they fall of themselves, is an approved of remedy.

The following Ointment doth very much discusse the water or wind in the head: Take of the Oyl of *Ireos* and *Cammomile* of each two Ounces, of the Powder of *Sulphur* and *Ireos* of each two Ounces, of Wax a little, and make an Oyntment of them. Remedies also are convenient which are put in at the Nose or Ears, As the Oyl of *Cammomile* with a little *Ireos* or *Brimstone*, or the Oyle of the Gumme called *Sagapenum* with

with a little *Castor*. Some commend the Brain of a Wolf dried and sprinkled with Musk, put into the Nose. In the use of these Remedies you are to take notice, that if the water moves from the internal to the external parts, it is incurable: Likewise, if the Water is plentiful which is collected out of the Skull, the use of inward or outward remedies are in vain: because as strong internal remedies in this tender Subject are not convenient, so moderate and weak remedies do not prevail; the like is also in external Medicaments, wherefore there is only hope in a sensible evacuation by Chyrurgery and Incision, which is to be used if the water be not discuss'd within three weeks; by the preceeding means Incision is dangerous, in regard of the tenderness of the Age, and greatness of the distemper, and ought to be the last remedy, and not to be used upon Children newly born, but in others of elder years.

In the making Incision, if the Tumor hath a great point, the head of the point is to be opened, with two or three Cuttings, and in the lowest part for the easier



sier evacuating the humour, which Evacuation ought not to be at once, but by degrees, lest the Spirits are dissipated, and care is to be taken that the coldness of the Air doth not hurt the Brain. After Incision is made, and the water evacuated by little and little, Proper Medicaments to wounds are to be used, as Linnen wet in Oyl or Wine; which Medicaments are to be straightly bound if the Child is very strong, but if very tender and weak, the place that is cut is to be only covered with some soft Wool (or the like) dipt in Medicaments proper for wounds. If after Incision the Flesh will not grow, by the fault of the bone, (as it often happens) scrape the bone gently that the fault may be removed, and the flesh grow. If the Water is between the Skin and the Temp'ral Muscles, or between the Muscles and the Skin it is mortal to make Incision, but you must expect the settling of the Water in the sides of the Muscles not belonging to them. Some there are that use Caustick Medicaments, and burn many Ulcers in the Childs head, and if it is not effectual, then they come to Incision, but  
it



it is very dangerous ; for exulcerations in the Childs head which is full of water , are never or hardly cureable.

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### CHAP. III.

#### *Of the Kings Evil.*

**T**He *Kings Evil* is a hard or Schirrous Tumour contrary to nature , growing for the most about the Neck, and chiefly of Children. The immediate cause is sometimes Flesh , but very seldom : Sometimes the Glandules turn into this Tumour , but most frequently Phlegm, or Melancholy hardned. Some think the Cause is an Alimentary Juyce hardned ; because they are not changed into a digested matter, nor do putrefie, and continue a long time. The Antecedent causes are youngness of Age , cold and moist temper , softness of Flesh and Muscles, and shortness of the Neck, thereby the humours fall easily from the head in the neck, and cleave tenaciously.

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The external causes are the coldness and moisture of the Climate, Idleness, drinking crude and thick waters, the use of Cheese, Fruits, and grosse food; but chiefly voracity, and imoderate eating, wherefore Children and Infants are principally troubled with this Disease. If the matter is not viscous and glutinous, although it condenses, yet it is not coated or contained in a Membrane; but if part of the matter is glutinous when it is congealed by the cold of the Part or Glandule, a skin is made round about, and consequently a Bladder or Membrane, in which afterwards the matter by degrees thickens, the thinner part being in time consumed. The difference of this Disease, is taken from 1. Magnitude, some being as great as a Melon, others moderate, and little as a Pea. 2. Nature, Some gentle without pain or inflammation, and with a moderate hardness. Some moderate, between a *Schirrus* and an *Aposteme*, or Malignant, with pain and inflammation, and very great hardness. 3. Constitution, some being elevated, and move hither and thither; others, as if they were impacted  
and

and unmoveable. 4. Place, Some are about the hinder part of the head, others about the auterious part, some in the Skin, others profound, and about the noble great vessells. 5. Plenty, Some are accumulated into an heap, others not.

The signs are, Tumour sometimes round, sometimes somewhat long, sometimes of the same colour with the Skin, sometimes more red, hard, and without pain, and move not to and fro being handled. The *Kings Evill* is known from hardned Glandules, because 1. The matter of Glandules is more subtile and thin, then the matter of this Disease, which is more thick, viscid, and contumacious; hence it is, that as often as the thin and subtile matter is incrassated, the *Kings Evill* is made of the Glandules. 2. Hardned Glandules are more separated from the next Flesh, that it is easie to discern them from the flesh, by Feeling, the contrary is in the *Kings Evill*. 3. The *Kings Evill* hath for the most part a Membrane or Coat, the Glandules not. Some distinguish them thus; Take the Leaves of *Ivy* and *Citron*, and bruise them together, lay them

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upon

upon the Tumour, and if in three dayes the Tumour lye hid, it is a sign of the Glandules; but if they are exasperated by the Medicament, then it is a sign that it is the *Kings Evill*.

The Preiage is, This Disease is troublesome and wearisome to the Patient and Physician; for whatsoever way you deal with them, they are exasperated, and if they seem to be cur'd return again. It is very difficult to cure, but with lesse difficulty and danger in Infants and Children, then in youth, because they often degenerate into Cancers and dangerous Ulcers. The *Kings Evill* that is little, superficial and gentle, are not very dangerous, & are more easily cur'd: but such as are great, deep, and malignant, are pernicious, and for the most part incurable.

The *Kings Evill* though it is most exactly cur'd, yet it returns again, which is not from the motion of the Moon, as some have thought, because they have return'd after a Month, a year, or two years: but the cause is, 1. The Viscosity thickens, and contumaciousnesse of the matter, which is not perfectly eradicated

ted and extirpated in the Cure, but some part is left, which vitiates and corrupts the temper and nourishment of the part.

2. The Coat or Membrane which is tenaciously infix'd, that it can scarce be extirpated, and so is fill'd with new matter; if it be extirpated, yet there remains some roots or ligaments, out of which the Membrane or Coat growes again, and so the Tumor or *Kings Evil* remains.

The Cure is, taking away the antecedent cause, and correcting the Debility of the Parts, which make Phlegme; all which is done by, 1. A Convenient Diet, let the Air be hot and dry, the sleep little, exercise moderate, avoid much rubbing or kembering of the head, and bearing weight on the Head; avoid all perturbations of the mind (except moderate anger) and Wine that is strong and thick; if you use Wine, do it moderately and mixe it with water. Let your meat be attenuating and drying, as Bread well bak'd, and with *Annis seeds* or *Coriander-seeds*. Let your flesh be of Wild-fowl, and rather roasted then boyled; avoid Spices, as, filling the head with

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vapours,

vapours, and all thick, grosse, viscid, and cold meats, as Beef, Cheese, Milk, Eggs fried or hard and the like. Hence it is that the Children of poor persons are more troubled with this Disease then the Children of rich men, because they eat grosse and ill Diet, which makes and foment the humour. 2. Purging, Take of the Leaves of *Senna* half an Ounce, of *Polypode* two Drams, Ginger 15. grains, half an Ounce of Raisins stoned, *Sebestens Pruins* of each three in number, of the Flowers of *Eorrage*, *Violets*, *Red Roses*, and *Rosemary*, of each half a dram, boyl them in a pint of fountain water until half be consumed. Take of the Decoction two Ounces, of the hony of *Roses* two or three Ounces. Let the humours be prepared thus; Take of the Leaves of *Brownwort*, *Plantain*, *Dry Bettony*, and *Mint*, of each half an handful, boyle it according to Art; of the Syrrup of *Roses* and *Oxymel* of each half an Ounce, mingle them. After the humours are prepared, purge thus; Take 30. or 40. grains of the Pills of *Agarick*, or infuse two Drams of the Trochische of *Agarick*, in three Ounces of the  
Water

Water of *Betty* all night, strain it, and add 2. or 3. Ounces of the Honey of *Roses* solutive. Observe, that most gentle Remedies often used, is better then violent, and hath often cur'd. 3. By the restraining of the moving of the humour into the Part, by rubbing Cupping-glasses and Blisters; and there is no remedy so effectual and fit for derivation, diversion and evacuation of the humour (and in all Swellings and Tumours in Children about the Neck) as is the exulceration of the Skin of the Head, which is best done with Mustard-seed, and a Nettle, but with prudence and moderation; but have a care you use not *Cautarides*, which cause great pain and pissing of blood. 4. By discussing the humour in the part, if it be moderately thick, and viscid, which is done by inward Medicaments, as by the use of the *Trochische* of *Vipers*; and *Treacle*, but principally by outward Medicaments, first by softning it, and then by dissolving it. Emollient or softning Medicaments, are, the Plaister of *Diachilon* with the Gums; or this Ointment: Take four Ounces of *Diachilon*, one

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Ounce

Ounce of *Hyssop*, four Ounces of the Root of *Ireos* finely powdred; mingle them, and with the Oil of Almonds make an Ointment, which use several days until the matter is softned, then use Discutients, as drye Figs, or a Plaister made of Hony, or the root of a wild Cucumber boyled in old Oyl to the form of a Plaister, is very effectual; so is this following, which is stronger: Take of *Stavesacre*, *Nitre*, of each two Ounces, *Rocket* four Ounces, with as much *Turpentine* as is convenient make a Plaister. The Ashes of *Colworts* mixt with Hony, is also very good. Observe that strong Discutients may not be used, lest Feavers are caused, and the tender Flesh of the Child hurt.

If the matter be very viscid and contumacious, it is not cur'd but by cutting or burning it, which is very dangerous, and turns them into Cancers that are mortall, as is experienc'd in the using such remedies for the *Kings Evill*, in the Neck, Breasts, or Grayn.



## CHAP. IV.

*Of Pustules and little Risings in the Head.*

**P***ustules*, or Risings, or Swellings for the most part they are in the Head, but sometimes in the whole body.

In the beginning they are small and little, afterwards they are sore, and make hard white Scabs and Crusts, by the driness of the humour; In sucking Children they are call'd *Crusta*, in those of elder years they are called *Achores*; they are ulcerous Tubercles, or Ulcers with small risings, perforating the skin with small holes, through which passeth a sanious or filthy matter.

The cause is, as some think, a nitrous and salt Phlegme mixt with Choler; Others a putrid, corrupted and Ichorous blood: but I consent to them who think the humour is mix'd, partly thick and partly thin, waterish, salt, and nitrous, and according to the various mixture of the humours with the salt waterish hu-

mours, the various colours of the Sores arise, being thereby, black, red, white, or yellow, and those humours are either generated in the womb of the Mother, out of the Menstruous blood; or after the Child is born, by the fault of Milk or Diet, nature purifying and purging her self, sends them forth into the outward parts of the body.

The signs are manifest to Sight, the Child cries, cannot sleep, and are watchful; the Child Itches, and after Itching they are sore, a bloody humour passes forth, and oftentimes the Child is lowly. If they proceed from blood, there is a redness, pain, and more easie Itch: but if from a more sharp humour, there is a great Itch.

The Presage, *Pustules* sometimes degenerate into great Ulcers, and sometimes corrode the Skull by the Malignity and badness of the humour, that the Membranes may be seen. They many times preserve Children from great and many Diseases, as Feavers, Falling-sicknesses, and others, by natures purging her self by the skin.

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They heal frequently of their own accord by Time and Age.

The Cure is in, 1. A Convenient Diet, by avoiding salt, sharp, hot and sweet things, fish and fruit. If the *Pustules* are moist, a drye Diet is convenient, as the eating of Wild-fowl roasted, bread twice bak'd, &c. which ought to be us'd only by the Nurse if the Child suck.

2. Evacuation of the humours by Blood-letting, Leeches, or Cupping-glasses, and purging the Nurse; if the Child suck not, prepare the humours with *Cichory*, *Endive*, *Fumitory*, and *Agrimony*, of each an handful, boyle them in a pint and an half of Water until half a pint be consumed; Take thereof three Ounces, and add the Syrrup called Syrrup *Byzantium*, and the Syrrup of *Fumitory*, of each half an Ounce, or temper the humour that is faulty with the Syrrups of *Borrage* and *Fumitory*. The humours being prepared, Take of *Rhabarb* one Dram, infuse it all night in three Ounces of *Endive-water*, in the Morning strain it well, and add an Ounce and an half of the Syrrup of *Roses* solutive. The Body being purged, the  
part

part excoriated is to be cur'd by outward Remedies. A Bath of common Water in which the Leaves of *Scabius*, *Agri-mony* and *Plantane* are boyled, is very good. The Ointments of *Litheridge*, *Cerusse*, or *Diapompholiges* cures it.

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## CHAP. V.

### *Of Chapt Lips in Children.*

**T**HE Lips are made not only for Beauty, but also for use, for the defence of the Mouth and Teeth, and also for Speech and Sucking, so that they being chopt, they cause pain, and hinder Sucking. This Disease is a certain Division of the Lips with Pustules and breakings out, and sometimes without them.

The immediate cause is a salt, sharp, and cholerick humour, or sharp, biting, and exulcerating vapours, proceeding chiefly from the whole body, as in Feavers; many times from the Head, Stomach, Lungs, or other principal part  
of

of the Body. These humours and vapours produce the Cleavings and Ulcers of the Lips, chiefly in Children, because of the frequent motions of the skin, which draws them to the mouth, and in regard of the tenderness of them, which makes them apt to receive.

The External Causes are, the use of hot things, hardness of Dugs, kisses of many people, but chiefly an intemperate Air in heat and cold, but most frequently the coldness and driness of the Air; for though Lips may be so dried by the Air, that they may exulcerate, yet not so frequent as from the coldness and driness of it, because heat cleaves and divides that which is moist, by consuming the moisture; Cold, by compressing and repelling, and it is easier to repel and press moisture out of a thing, then to consume it, especially in soft parts, to which humours continually flowe, as it is in the Lips.

The Signs are manifest, as little Ulcers and pains in the Lips; there is also pain, Itching and crying of Children. If a Vapour is the Cause, then the Child hath an Inflammation or a great Fever.

If

If humours, then there is *Catarrhs* and Distillations, and the Ulcers are moist, and an humour passeth out of them.

The Presage is, this Disease is not mortall, unless malignant Ulcers are made by Unskilfulnesse. Ulcers made in a Feaver or afterwards, are a sign of Health, for they shew the humours generating a Feaver, are dissipated and dissolved.

The Cure is, if the Choppings of the Lips proceed from an internal cause, a gentle purge is convenient, and Diet that corrects the humours. If from the Sharpnesse of the Milk, let the Nurse use cooling Diet, and things correcting the Milk. If from the hardness of the Nibble, soften it. Medicaments for the Childs Lips, are Oyl of Roses with the white of an Egge, Oyl of Eggs, Oyl of Wax, which is most excellent; Ointment of Roses, of *Cerusse*, *Camphor*, *Pomatum*. Take an equal quantity of *Turpentine*, *Hony*, and *Goosegrease*, mix them, to which you may add half an Ounce of *Cerusse*, or *Liberidge*, more or lesse, as you would have it drye. If there be extraordinary pain,

pain, you may mixe a grain or two of *Opium*, with a little of the Nurses milk. You need not fear here the use of *Opium* because it is only used outwardly.

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## CHAP. VI.

### *Of the Inflammation of the Navil.*

**T**HE Inflammation of the Navil is an hard and hot Tumor with pain and Pulsation.

It is caused in Children presently after the cutting of the Navil-string, which paining the Navil, the blood is drawn thither, and there heats, and so makes this Inflammation.

The Signs are hardnesse, swelling, rednesse, heat, pulsation, and a Fever.

The Cure is, 1. Let the Nurse use a Diet that is cold and moist.

2. Then use such things as may aswage the pain, and repell the humours, as the Oyl of Roses, the white Oyntment

ment, or the Oyntment of *Poppies*, these are to be used untill the beginning of the Inflammation is past; then use the Oyl of *Cammonsile*, and the Oyl of *Roses*, and the more distance there is from the beginning, the more use Discutients, but have a care of strong Discutients, as the Oyl of *Anniseeds* or *Cammonsile*, Lumblicated.

3. Suppuration and ripening it, which is to be avoided, if you can help it; Bread or Mallows boyled in Milk ripen gently, such as ripen more vehemently are painful, and torment the Child.

## CHAP. VII.

### *Of a Rupture, and Broken Belly.*

**A** Rupture is a falling down of the Guts from their place.

The Cause is the breaking, or relaxing the Inner rine of the Belly that joyns to the Caul, the latter cause is most frequent in Children in regard of their Moisture.

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The External Causes are vehement motion, extraordinary Crying, holding of the Breath, abundance of Wind, and a strong Endeavour of disburthening the Belly.

The Signs of the Causes are thus; If the Peritonation be broken, the Tumor was caused and increased suddenly, and the Gut descends to the bottome, but if it be relax'd, the Tumor grew by degrees, neither doth the Gut descend to the bottome.

The Cure is by, 1. Putting the Gut up into the belly; if it hath wind in it, which is known by the noyse, and sending wind out of it, then use Discutients, anoint it with the Isle of *Cammomile* or *Anni-seeds*; if it hath its ordure hardned in it, soften it by Poulteffes, Clysters, and Bathings; if it hath Phlegme in it, evacuate it by degrees with Clysters, and Suppositories, and use things that are hot and dry, and attenuating.

2. The keeping it in its place after it is put into it, that it fall down no more, which is done by a Trusse, and inward and outward Medicaments. The Internal are, the Powder of Mouse-eare used

at Meals taken in Water, *Rupterwort* taken from the New of the Moon to the full, Decoctions of great *Comfrey*, *St. Johnswort*, and *Sanicle*. The internal Medicaments profit little, but the External are more certain, and the only hope is in them. The Seed of *Amos*, with the white of an Egge is highly praised. The Emplasters, called *Emplastrum ad Herviam*, and *Emplastrum Casaris*, will serve in the place of all other Medicaments.

3. In cutting it, if it be not cur'd by the Medicaments above, which is easie and without danger.

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## CHAP. VIII.

### *Of the Falling of the Fundament.*

**T**He falling of the Fundament is a going forth of the right and streight Gut (called the Pudding Gut) with the Sphyncter Muscle.

The Cause is, 1. A weakness of the Muscle by coldness of the humours, or outwardly,

outwardly, as when Children sit on Stoves, or by a looseness of the Belly.

2. A great Endeavour and striving in disburthening the Belly.

3. A great irritation and frequent desire of emptying the belly, which comes from a Dysentery or Tenesme.

The Signs are manifest to sight.

The Presage, This Disease is hard to cure, because all Diseases of the Fundament are very difficult to cure; because,

1. The part is very sensible, and cannot endure sharp Medicaments.

2. The passing of the Filth, which if it be hard it exasperates the part.

3. Medicaments are not easily applied to this part, nor are kept long enough, by the passing of the Filth.

4. The Place is hot and moist, which requires remedies that are cooling and drying, which irritate and exasperate, and therefore scarcely endur'd.

That which is without an Inflammation, not inveterate, but new, is more easily cur'd.

The Cure is, 1. By putting it into its place, which is done by a gentle hand; if it be swell'd, bath it with a Decoction

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of

of Mallowes before you put it up, which will likewise cleanse the Filth and slimy humour from it, which is requisite also to be done.

2. Retaining it in its place, after it is put into it, which is done by astringent remedies, which ought not to be very strong (because they exasperate, cause pain, and want of sleep) to which use serves *Terra Lemnia*, *Sanguis Draconis*, *Frankinsence*, and *Cerusse*, which are to be sprinkled upon the part; apply to the Fundament a Sponge, dipp'd in an Astringent Decoction of *Sanicle*, *Herb-robert*, *Acornes*, or Leaves of *Oake*, or the greater *Comfrey*.

## CHAP. IX.

### *Of the Galling of Children.*

**T**HE Galling of Children are certain Ulcers in the Skin, or Excoriations which happen to Children between the Thighes; sometimes they are in the Feet, Lips, and between the Thighes in those of elder years.

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The Cause is , 1. External , sharp Urine (especially in fat Children) sharp and cholerick Filth of the Belly , and Foulness of Cloaths , walking , rough Cloathing , and violent motion drawing the sharp humours to the Skin , or exasperating the humours in the Skin.

2. Internal and immediate , a sharp and corroding humour , which is either generated in the part exulcerated , or it flows from the body into those parts.

3. Antecedent, the fault of the Milk, if the Child suck. In elder ones , an ill Diet , especially meats that are hot , sweet , salt , or corroding.

The Signs are obvious , because the part is red and pain'd , especially if it be touch'd and rubb'd.

Prefage , If they are neglected they turn into ill Ulcers, and are dangerous , otherwise they are easie to cure.

The Cure is , if the Child suck, let the Nurse use a good Diet and abstain from Motion, Watching, Anger, Wine, and all meats that are sharp , salt , and corroding. If she be of an unhealthy blood, let her purge ; The Child is also to be often wash'd and clens'd from his

filth and excrements , and his Cloathes are to be clean and not hard. If the Child doth not suck , the like Diet is to be used , as is advised for the Nurse, and the same remedies for preparing and purging of the humours, and outwardly to be applied are convenient, which are advised in the Fourth Chapter ; to which I refer you. To them may be added Dear-Suet, or the Suet of a Goat. Take a Turnip, make a Hole in it , then fill it with the Oyl of Roses, and Roast it, of which make a Liniament.

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## CHAP. X.

### *Of Chilblanes and Kybes.*

**C**hilblanes usually follow Tumours and Swellings , and the matter of it is dry, sharp and corroding, and makes an Ulcer, which for the most part is dry, and no matter or humour issues of it. It happens to Children chiefly because they lesse feel the cold , and defend themselves against it , and so are most frequently hurt with the cold. It happens to  
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the hands and Feet, and not other parts of the body ; because,

1. The hands and feet are farthest from the fountain of heat, the heart.

2. They are without Flesh, and have no defence from outward injuries, and do abound with Nerves and Bones, whereby we have great pain, and are more cold in these parts then in other parts, insomuch that these parts many times corrupt and putrefie with cold ; by what is said. Chilblanes may be defined

A dry Ulcer in the hands and feet, chiefly in Infants.

The Cause is cold, or shoes that hurt being too straight, rough, or hard.

The Signs are, An Inflammation more or lesse, sometimes Pustules, afterwards exulcerations, a little pain, but the Itching greater, a purulent Ichor comes from it, that seems to be like ripened or thin matter.

The Presage, It is not dangerous if it be not neglected ; if it be, a Mortification of the Feet may happen, and so Death.

The Cure is in, 1. Preservation from it, wherefore avoid straight and hard

shoes, defend your feet from the cold Air, and rub your feet with salt and hony mingled, which is good in the beginning when the swelling only appears, so is the washing your feet with salt water, or with a Decoction of *Betes*. And when there is only a Swelling these are good, as Turnips boyled and applied in the manner of a Plaister, Bran boyled in Wine. Take of the Gumme *Ammoni-  
acum* one Dram, of *Resin* two Drams, dissolve them over the fire, add thereto six Drams of Common Oyl, of Wax half a Dram, let the Wax be dissolved, then add Flower of *Fengreek*, *Frankin-  
sence* and *Mastick*, of each two Drams, mingle them. 2. In curing the Ulcer, *Aloes* alone, or mix'd with sweet wine, cures it being laid to it; if the Ulcer be sordid, cleanse it with the Ointment called the Ointment of the Apostles; when it is cleansed that no filth is left, then skin it with the Plaister called *Dia-  
palma*.

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## C H A P. X I.

*Of the Scab.*

**T**H E Scab is a Swelling, with a distemper and exulceration of the Skin.

The Cause is, a corrupted blood mixt with sale Phlegme, and burnt Choler, either generated in the womb of the Mother by the menstruous blood, or after the Child is born, by the corruption of milk, or fault of Diet, by which the Liver chiefly is intemperately hot, or the blood is corrupted by contagion, which being expell'd to the Skin, there sticks, exulcerates it, and makes it sore.

The Signs are manifest, and are in the Definition.

The Cure is in, 1. A convenient Diet, the meat ought to be boyled not roasted, of an easie Digestion, not salt, hot, or having ill qualities; uncleanliness, and unseasonable exercise are to be avoided.

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2. Tem-

2. Tempering and purging the humors as in the fourth Chapter.

3. By provocation of Sweat, with a Decoction of *Scabius*, *Harts-horn*, *Fumitory*, and *Cardus benedictus*.

4. External Remedies, which gently cleanse and drye; *Quicksilver* is much commended, but it is only convenient, if the Scab be contumacious, and in the oldest Children, *Unguentum Emulatum* is profitable, but be careful it be without *Mercury*. Take of the Oyl of Roses four Ounces, live Brimstone one Ounce, the Juice of *Lemons* two Ounces, the Refine of Pine-tree one Ounce, mixe them, and make an Oyntment of them. Take of *Turpentine* four Ounces, wash'd in Rose-water, the Juice of four Oranges, the Yelks of four Eggs, and an Ounce of the Oyl of Roses, mingle them all, and make an Ointment of them, which is excellently good if the Scab be old and dry. *Elecampane* powdered, and with Hogs grease made into an Oyntment, is highly praised; so is Brimstone finely powdered and annointed with Milk. Also *Garlick* beaten very smal and mix'd with Hogs grease is very good.

## CHAP. XII.

*Of the Itch.*

**T**He *Itch* is a pain exciting a desire of Scratching, without the unevenness or exulceration of the Skin.

The Itch is sometimes in the whole body, but most frequently in the Soles of the Feet, by reason of the hardness and thickness of the Skin, hindering the humours to evaporate.

The Cause is Choller, or salt or thin Phlegme, thereby insinuating it self into the smallest parts, but it is viscid and clammy, that it may adhere and cleave tenaciously to the parts. It is caused in the Womb of the Mother by the Menstruous blood, or by the corruption or fault of the Milk, or by meats and drinks that are hot, salt, or other things that heat the Liver.

The Signs are manifest.

The Cures are, 1. By attemperating the humours with the Whey of the Milk of Goats, and the Syrrup of *Fumitory*.

2. In

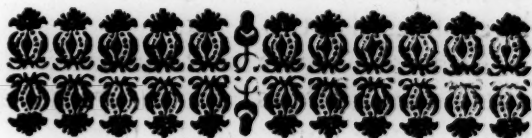
2. In evacuating the humors, Take a Dram of *Rhabarb*, infuse it all night in a little Water, strain it, and add three Ounces of Whey, and two Ounces of the Syrrup of *Roses* solutive.

3. Mitigation of the pain, and discussing of it by Baths of Water in which are *Mallowes*, *Cammomile*, or *Pellitory*.

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*So much of External Diseases.*

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# The Second Book

## *Of Universal Diseases in* CHILDREN.

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### CHAP. I.

#### *Of Feavers in Children in* *Generall.*



Hitherto have been considered External Diseases, Internal are either Universal which affect the whole body, or particular, which affect some parts. A Feaver is an Universal Disease, so is the Small Pox, and a Con-

Consumption, which three Diseases will be considered in this Book.

Although Feavers and their Causes are common to all Ages, yet in regard Infancy is most obnoxious to them, and hath peculiar considerations in the Cure of them; Limiting the strength, quality and quantity of the remedy, it will not be altogether improper to call Feavers Childrens Feavers; Children are subject to Diseases that are accidental, and Symptomatical, proceeding from other Diseases, as in breeding of the Teeth, Inflammation of the Gums, &c. and also to Feavers essentiall, and of their own accord, and to all sorts of them; but especially a Synoche Feaver, in regard their bodies are hot and moist, their temperament sanguine, and their bodies dense, by which, transpiration of the heat is hindered, which increases and produces a Feaver.

Children may have a Quartan Feaver though their natural temper be contrary to it; because,

1. Humours partake aswell of the matter as of the Agent and Temperament of the body, wherefore as Humours

mours and Excrements of the body do not shew the Temperament (for old men are cold and dry of temper, yet they abound with Phlegme (so do they not only depend on it, but on Diet likewise, which in Children is very often grosse and unorderedly eaten, and so Crudities and very thick humours are made.

2. If the Mother was elderly and of a Melancholy temper, the menstruous blood, with which the Child was nourish'd, may much alter the temper of the Child.

3. A Quartan Feaver is not always made from Melancholy, but may be made from any humour that is thick.

The Internal Causes are the humours of the body.

The External Causes are chiefly, 1. The Air, If the Winter be cold and dry, and the Spring hot and moist, bodies cannot be cooled in the Summer, but burn and cause Feavers; besides, in the Summer, Childrens bodies are more thin and spare.

2. Unseasonable and immoderate exercise, being full or empty.

3. Immo-

3. Immoderate and ill Diet, whence are Crudities, Obstructions, and Putrefying, and so Feavers.

Presage, All Feavers in Children for the most part are not dangerous, because the natural Faculty is strong and active in them, and can resist powerfully the Causes of Feavers.

Children sometimes by Feavers have an Hætick Feaver, not by the difficulty of the Curing it, or the greatnesse of the Feaver, but by the morosity of the Child that will not be govern'd.

The Cure is, If the Child suck, the Nurse is to be cur'd, with such things that alter and purge, as the kind of Feaver seems to require. It is much doubted how blood is to be lessened in Children that have Feavers. Some think that after the Fifth Month, Cupping-glasses may be applied, and blood drawn out by them. Others think not before a year, which opinion is most safe, because this Age is wont greatly to be overcome by pain and trouble, and Cupping glasses are painful, but after a year Cupping glasses may be applied, but only to sanguine and strong Children. And then  
not



not to the part above, but on the Thighs, because the Spirits and strength are not so wasted from those parts, as from above. And only to the taking away an Ounce of blood and no more.

Besides these remedies, others may be added. Inwardly may be taken the Juice of *Granates* ( which is highly praised ) with *Oxymel* and *Citron*. It may be made thus, Take of the Juice of *Granates* one Ounce, of *Simple Oxymell* half an Ounce, you may give the Child a Dram at a time unto half an Ounce, but it is better to mixe the lesse quantity of *Oxymel*, because the Childs Nerves are very infirm, and *Oxymel* and all sower things hurt the Nerves, wherefore the Syrrup of *Maidenhair*, Syrrup of *Red Poppies* are good. If the Child is bound in his belly, you may not use purging Medicaments because the Childs body is hot naturally, and is more heated by the Feaver, so it is dangerous to add the heat of a purging Medicament, wherefore it is better to use a more gentle Clyster or Suppository. Take of Whey half a pint, of Hony  
half

half an Ounce, of Salt half a Dram, mingle them; make a Suppository of Eleth and Hogs grease, or the common Suppository, for strong Suppositories are dangerous.

Outward remedies may be used, 1. Things very gentle may be applied to the head or Feet to provoke sweat, as the Root of a Reed; if the Childs body which is Dense be opened by Sweat, the heat and putrid vapours will go forth.

2. Cloths dipped in *Cichory*, *Endive*, *Plantane*, or *Rosewater* applied to the Breast, Side, or Back for cooling.

3. The Liver and Stomach ought to be helped in Concoction in all Feavers, much more here, which is done by cooling and binding remedies applied to them. Take of the Oil of *Mastick* half an Ounce, powder of *Red Corall*, *Sanders*, and *Red Roses*, of each two Scruples, of Wax a little, make an Oyntment of it, but if the Child be between seven and fourteen years, he must be handled in another manner, which shall be set forth in the following Chapter.

## CHAP. II.

*Of a Synoche Feaver.*

**E**Very Synoche putrid Feaver in Children is from obstruction made by gross humours in hot, moist, and sanguine bodies, and the putrid matter is in all or the greater veins.

The Cure of it in a Child between 7. and 14. years, will be in removing the obstructions, and tempering the Febrish heat, which will be done by, 1. A convenient Diet, let the Air be cold, motions of the body and mind avoided; if the belly move not, use a Clyster or Suppository; let the Drink be water, or Barly water; the Diet sparing, only Barly broth, or Broth of Meat: But because this will be accounted too strict and hard, to indulge, you may add to the Broth bread, and sometimes the Yelk of an Egge, but be careful you do not nourish too much, because the strength and the Disease are nourish'd together. The time of eating, let it be

E

as

as it was when the Child was well.

2. Blood-letting ; Some think that Blood-letting ought not to be before the Child is 14. years old , because that which the opening of a Vein ought to do , nature doth it of its own accord , which consumes daily much of the Childs substance by insensible transpiration , therefore it needs not evacuation , lest the strength be dejected. Others are for Blood-letting, because if a Child can endure a disease from fulnesse , why not the remedy ? which is, Blood-letting ; otherwise as often as a Disease begins with the imbecility of strength , especially which happens out of a natural dissipation and resolution , so often will that Disease be certain , and necessarily mortal : Besides , they which are against Blood-letting allow purges , which are contrary to nature , and is worse then Blood-letting : moreover, they bring notable examples for it , as *Avenzoar's* letting of his son blood at three Months old. In this Feaver , because evacuating blood is an excellent remedy , you may in the place of Blood-letting use Leeches which with ease open a vein, and  
do

do not wast the Spirits, they will be most safely safe applied to the Thighs, and also to the Arms : Or you may use Cupping-glasses , which are not to be used in the upper parts, because they draw humours from the whole body to the heart, wherefore it is safer to apply them to the Loyns or Hips , and then they must be oblonge and a narrow mouth, because to draw from profound parts ; If you apply them to the Thighes , they are to have a broad mouth , which draws from the parts which are next and remote according to Latitude.

If the Belly be not loose use a Clyster or Suppository, before you use Cupping-glasses or Leeches , afterwards endeavour to remove obstructions by internal and external remedies, that attenuate and deterge without any notable heat. Take Barly half a Pugil, the Leaves of *Hysop* half an handful , boyl it according to Art ; Take of that Decoction two Ounces and an half , of *Simple Oxymel* five Drams, mingle it , and drink it ; when you have thus prepared the humours ; Purge gently , Take of *Sebestens* , two Drams of Raisins , the Leaves of *Hys-*

*sop* , the Flowers of *Borrag*e of each one Pugill , make a Decoction according to Art, take thereof three Ounces; of the Hony of Roses solutive , and of *Manna*, of each an Ounce and a half , mingle them ; the Purgative Medicaments may be lessened or increased as the body requires.

Outwardly things that open obstructions are convenient ; Such as are gentle , as meal of Barly rubb'd upon the Skin , Barly-water , and a little Oyl of Almonds, cool and moisten the Breast, and prevent the increase of the heat of the Breast. A Bath of fresh Water is very convenient.

This way may be observed also in a Tertian or Quartan Feaver, respect being had to the humour that is faulty.

### CH A P. III.

#### *Of the Small Pox and Meazles.*

**T**HE Small Pox is a Disease formerly

merly unknown to the Ancients, having neither writ any Book of it, nor described it; and it is not improbable it had a Beginning in our Northern Countries, as it had in the *West-Indies*; in which parts (it is said by Historians) that in that time in which we were infected by them with the *French Pox* they took from us the *Small Pox* and *Meazles*.

It is a Disease belonging only to Mankind and not to Beasts, nor is the Murrain or Leprosie in Hogs the same Disease with it, as is supposed by some. The *Small Pox* and *Meazles* have the same matter, cause, and Cure, but the *Meazles* are made of the thinner matter, and they differ from the *Small Pox*, in that,

1. The *Meazles* have little swellings, or that the rising of them can hardly be seen.

2. The matter of them is more dry and subtiler.

3. They trouble and affect the eyes lesse then the Pox.

4. The *Small Pox* for the most part

terminates into an Abscessus and Collection of ripened matter, which lasts many days and blemishes the body, but the *Meazles* scarce passeth the seventh day, either then they vanish or are almost wasted, and leave no deformity.

The Cause as I conceive is not the Impurity of the maternal blood, as by most is supposed, because,

1. The *Small Pox* proceeds for the most part from the fault of the Air and Stars.

2. The fault of the menstruous blood was ever since the Sin of *Eve*, and therefore this Disease should have been always, but before the time of the *Arabick* Physicians, no Author was found that writ of the generation of this Disease, or clearly explain it, which if they had done, they would not have concealed it from us (it being a great and dangerous Disease) in regard they communicated in their Books small Diseases.

3. There is scarce any man but some time or other hath a greivous Disease which makes an Ebullition or boyling of blood, and putrefaction, until the  
body



body is clenfed and purified divers ways, and fo the fault from the menftruous blood would be expelled : but it is otherwife, for it follows immediately other Difcaies, and the fanguine man who is moft healthy is moft troubled. It is granted that the feed of a Difcaie may lye in part of the body for many years, but the whole blood infected cannot ftay long, and refift fo many injuries, and if as fome think the menftruous blood infected fhould ferment and turn into other ill Difcaies, as peftilential Feavers, then the reft of the time they would be free from this Evill.

4. Sanguineous Beafte that have menftruous purgation, would have this Difcaie, as *Bitches*, *Affes*, and *Mares*, having the matter of the Difcaie (as menftruous Purgation) and the Agent, (Heat.)

5. Natures care and wifdome for Prefervation, in feperating the Excrements from Nourifhment in the Womb, the excrements are paff into the Tunicles in which the Child is wrapt, and immediately after it is born, it purges by ftool plentifully, and more then is fit

for its bigness, which is sometimes bloody, black and white, and afterwards it hath Sores in the head, which purgeth the ill humours contracted in the Womb; and though natures care may fail in some, it cannot fail in all. Nor is the cause of this Disease the fault of the Air, as some conceive it to be, because  
 1. This Disease arises from the Pravity of matter. 2. The quality of the Air that produces the great effects that follow the *Small Pox*, would be very strong and powerful, and so young men would not be free from it.

The true cause is a paternal propriety in the blood and Ichors of it, boyling by heat, which Ichors may be excited in the body divers ways. That the Ichors is the matter, is seen by the 1. Breaking of it out into the Skin. 2. All Synoche Feavers arise out of the boyling of the Ichors of blood, which Feaver is always in the *Small Pox*. 3. They are the Ichors (or thin and serofous part of the blood) because they are not sharp, if they were, there would be a concussion of the body and shaking when they are expelled. That the Disease is made  
 by

by the Ichors or thin and serofous and waterish humidity, is manifest, because the humor that goes forth is not a Pus and thick matter; but an Ichor & thin waterish humour, and that it is by Ebullition, appears in the heat, colour, and Accidents that happen. By this we may resolve our selves, 1. That in our dayes scarce any man but hath this Disease, because it is hereditary, which came first by the fault of the Stars, which affected all, or almost all, and now is propagated. As *Indians* now generate children with long heads, which in former Ages they endeavoured to make by Art, and now is become a natural disposition. 2. This Disease is mortal to some and not to others, by the abundance and badness of humours, and ill constitution of body, that the blood and Ichors boyling, causes an unquenchable Fire and remediless putrefaction; besides the badness of the Air, and errors in the ordering of the person. 3. They happen most to Children, because they are full of blood and thin waterish humidity, and abound with heat, being nearest to the principle of Generation, besides they are given much  
to

Motion. 4. They that have most thin and waterish humours, have most breakings out, and the thicker and more tenacious the humours are, the worse the marks and deformities are. 5. The face is most troubled, because of the Ebullition of the blood, the vapours ascend to the head, and so impetuously, that neither the Spirits of the head or face, or the Air to which the face is exposed, can resist; besides, the face is moist and rare, and apt thereby to receive them. 6. The Feet and hands next to the face are chiefly troubled, notwithstanding the Skin is hard, because of the Sympathy between these parts and the Liver, which is seen in a hot Liver by the burning of the hands and feet. 7. The *Small Pox* troubles the eyes more than the *Meazles*, because the matter is thicker, and can be lesse resisted and repelled. 8. The *Small Pox* is contagious and infectious by the boyling of the blood, which sends vapours at a great distance, which enter into other persons and infect them, as it is in those that have sore eyes, and by the Hereditary Propriety, so that consanguineous persons

sons are more easily affected in regard of the Similitude of their temper, and for that reason whole Families in a Plague are destroy'd. 8. Some have this Disease twice, very rarely thrice, almost all once, because this Hereditary Disposition only disposes, and continues as long as the Seminary parts in which it is implanted doth remain, which most commonly is consum'd the first time the Blood is inflam'd, and set on fire, especially the second time when the Blood Ferments. 9. Scars and blemishes are left chiefly in the Face, Lips, and Fore-skin, because the Skin of them is without Flesh, or hath but very little, and therefore difficult to heal.

The mediate causes of the *Small Pox* are, 1. Internall, hot and moist temper, soft and fat habit of body, and tenderneſſe of Age. Boys are more dispos'd to it then Girles, by the disparity of heat in them, boys being hotter. 2. External, hot and moist Air, Southern constitution, Spring time and an hot and moist region, or Contagion, or other things that move, or corrupt the thin and waterish part of the Blood.

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By what hath been said, the *Small Pox* may be defin'd to be a disease having Pustules in an outward part of the Skin, with a continual *Feaver*, by the peculiar Efferveſſency and Ebullition of the Ichorous Blood excited by the expulſive faculty.

The Signes that this Disease is Imminent and coming, which either immediately accompany the Disease, or proceed it, are Pain in the Neck and Breast, with a heavineſſe of the Eyes, Itching of the Noſe, Shortneſſe of Breath, Suddain trembling and ſtaring, Often Sneefing, Urine ſometimes muddy, ſometimes ſound weepings of the Eyes and tears falling of their own accord from them, a continuall *Feaver*.

The Signes of the Disease preſent are manifeſt, being little ſwellings and ſpots; in the *Meazles* they are Red and not high; in the *Small Pox*, they firſt appear as the head of an Needle or Pin, immediately after they are greater, and red, and daily increaſe untill they are ripen'd, grow white, are made an Ulcers and Soars, and are dryed up.

Prefage,

Prefage, If the *Small Pox* and *Meazles* are White and a few, appear without any other accident; or if many appear and the *Fever* is diminish'd and other accidents, and the breathing easie, there is no danger. If the *Small Pox* are black or green, or if few or many appear, and the other accidents are worse, and exasperated and the breathing difficult, then it is pernicious and Mortall. They who dye of the *Small Pox*, dye either with a Sounding, an Inflammation (with which they are strangled) or a looseness of the Belly, which destroys the strength of the Child.

The Cure is in, 1. Preserving the inward and outward parts, the outward are call'd so because they are seen, and they are the Eyes, Ears, Nose, and Mouth. The internall are Liver, Lungs, and chiefly the Guts; the eyes are frequently troubled with heat, and a tenacious Ichor that Exulcerates them, whereby the Children cannot sleep, which is helpt by cooling and moderately binding Medicaments, as the water of Roses or Plantain mix'd with *Sumach*:  
Take of the water of Roses and Plantain



tain of each five Ounces, *Sumach* half an Ounce, infuse them all night, and with a little white of an Egge mix them, wet a little Cotten in it, and wet the eye often with it; if there be pain and Itching, take the water of roses and milk, and add a little Myrrh to them; the scratching of the Eyes are to be avoided: If the Ears be pain'd, itch, and run, let them be kept open, if the pain be great, dip a Sponge in hot water with the Oyle of roses, and lay it to the Ear, the scratching whereof is very hurtfull. The Nose is defended from Ulcers if Roses or Plantain be boil'd in water, and the steam taken in at the Nostrills. The Mouth is helpt by this *Gargarisme*; Take of the water of Barly one Pint and an half, the leaves of Plantain and Flowers of Roses, of each one Dram, to which you may adde the Juice of *Barbaries* or *Orange*, and wash the mouth with it.

2. In helping of nature, in expelling the humour, which is perform'd by, 1. Dyet that is convenient. The Air is to be temperate, or rather somewhat hot, that the Pores may be opened, and the coming forth of the *Small Pox* promoted,



ted, therefore let the child be kept in a close room, that the cold Air by no means may come in (by the opposition of the Air, many Children have dyed with a Benigne and gentle *Small Pox*, the matter of the Disease being repercuss'd to the interior Parts; let a red cloth be laid next the Skin, which is conceiv'd by divers to be helpfull by a similitude it hath with the boyling Blood. Be carefull your cloathing be not too much, lest the Child be Smothered and Swound; and so provide that the outward Parts are rather hot then cold, but that neither the heat of the Air, or weight of Cloathing, encrease the *Feaverish* heat of the Child; and if the tongue waxes black with heat; the breathing is short, and Swounding is fear'd, let some cold water be near the Childs mouth, that he may suck the cold Air in, Sleep is helpfull, but the troubles of the mind (especially Fear) is to be avoided, only a little Anger may be admitted, which help the expelling the humour. If the Belly be bound, a very easie Clyster or Suppository may be used, which doth not hinder the motion of nature, because  
they

they only work in the Guts, and the motion of nature is to the Skin and in the Veins: besides Clysters do not deject us that they may be fear'd, contrary to what some think. Avoid fulnesse and emptinesse, let the body be kept in quiet and rubb'd a little, for it expells the humour: let the drink be Barly Water, with the Juice of Limmons or Barberies, or a Decoction of the roots of Sorrell, or a Decoction of Ivory or Hartshorn, especially in the beginning, and whilest the Feaver is vehement. If the Feaver is not very vehement, a Decoction of Barly and Figs will be most convenient, and commonly with successe hath been used by most eminent Physicians, for that effectually expells the humours to the Skin. If Wine be permitted it must be but a little, and in it steep *Lettice*, *Endive*, or *Sorrell*. Avoid gross meats, Spice, Salt, and Sweet meats, for sweet things destroy, and so doth bitter things, being dry, and contrary to the Childs nature, which is moist, wherefore the meat must be easie to concoct, cooling, as Barly Broth, or Broth in which cooling Hearbs are boyled; and when the  
the

the danger is over , you may feed them with Broth and Yelks of Eggs put into it , with some Juice of *Limon* or *Vineger*. A dried Fig is good meat, for it expells the humour to the skin. 2. Emptying of the blood before the Eruption and breaking forth of the Small Pox or Meazles : If the Feaver is great , and there be a fulnesse of blood, then it may be admitted , unlesse the Age is very tender, or something else hinders it. It may not be used upon Children , that are weake , and forbear the emptying of blood in Children before they are 10. Months old , though the *Ara-bians* appoint at five months. The lessening of blood ought to be upon the first visit of the Physician , because of the beginning of the Ebullition of the blood, which is commonly then , the Fervour whereof ought to be abated , and nature eased ; so that one ought not to stay until the fourth day , but it may be done when one will, before that time and not after. The lessening of blood is done several ways , as by letting blood ( which ought to be very seldome ) Cupping-glasses or Leeches, the latter is most ea-

sic, and one or two may suffice in the  
 place of Cupping-glasses, or opening a  
 Vein. 3. Medicaments, All Physicians agree vehement remedies are not  
 to be used, but some think gentle means  
 may be used in the beginning of this  
 Disease; but I conceive that Medicaments  
 may not be used in the beginning,  
 because the operation of it will trouble  
 nature in her work, which is critical  
 (the Physician being called when the  
 blood is boyling) and it is a rule,  
 there is nothing to be done unlesse  
 nature act imperfectly, which cannot  
 be known in the beginning, but a Clyster  
 may be then and at any time used, for  
 that works only on the Guts, as is said a  
 little before. Take a pint of *Barly-water*,  
 4 Ounces of the Syrrup of Violets, three  
 Ounces of Butter, and an Ounce of red  
 and course Sugar, mingle them for a  
 Clyster, the quantity is to be altered,  
 as the capacity of the Child is. A dried  
 Fig is a convenient Suppository, and  
 one made of hony. Where the humour  
 moves forth, and the whole matter comes  
 forth, there no evacuation must be used,  
 for there the Child and all things are quiet:

et: But if the Child is troubled, the trouble may be taken away with a Lenitive. Take of *Tamarinds* half an Ounce, *Sebestens* 13. of Barly two drams; of the Flowers of *Borrage*, *Violets*, and *Roses*, of each a Dram, boyl them in a pint of water to half a pint. Take 4. Ounces of this Decoction, and an Ounce of *Manna* or more, as the Child is. Some think a gentle purge before the eruption, breaking out, and appearance of the Pox and Meazles, if the Child abound with ill humours, and the Feaver rage, may be used, for it lessens the ill humours, that thereby nature doth expel more cheerfully; but if the Small Pox begins to break forth, then a Purge is pernicious and mortall. The rest of the Cure is in helping nature in expulsion; wherefore if Nature doth not expell readily, and strongly, but slowly, use such a remedy as cools, binds, and opens. Take of *Lents* one Ounce, of *Figs* 10. *Maidenhair* two Drams, *Smalledge* roots half an Ounce, *Sorrell* half a handful, boil them in a pint and an half of water to a pint, use it morning and Evening, from four Ounces to six, as the Child is; If

nature expels strongly, omit the opening things, in regard of the Feaver which is great, and the openings are not then to be used; but when nature expels slowly, which is known by the fewnesse and slownesse of their coming forth, This expels. Take of *Lents* two drams, of Figs fifteen, of Barly one dram, of Lettice and Sorrell of each an handful, boyl them in a pint and an half of water to a pint, use 6, 7, or 8. Ounces of it Morning and Evening, as the Child is: Note, that *Lents* boyled alone loosens the Belly, from whence are mortal Fluxes, nor it is not to be used alone for a remedy, because of its thickness and binding qualities. Take of French Barly one Pugil, slic'd Liquorish half a dram, red *Cicers* one dram, of the greater *Cold seeds* of each half a dram, Cordial Flowers of each one Pugill, three Figs, boyl them well in water to 6 Ounces, after it is strained dissolve in it half an Ounce of the Syrrup of *Granat* which is to be taken at twice, it is very good; it mitigates and tempers the Feaver. These that follow are also good to expell, as Confection of *Hya-*  
*cynth*

*cynth*, *Alkermes*, *Contraherva*, *Harts-horn*, or *Scabius* boyled; so is *Antimonium Diaphoreticum*, *Bezar-stone*, and the *Bezardical Minerall*;; some use to bath with Luke-warm water to promote expulsion by relaxing the Skin. Observe that Medicaments that are Cordials and expelling, are to be used from the appearing and first coming forth of the Small Pox, to the Eleventh day, which some call the increase and state of Eruption of the Ebullition. If the Scabs dry not of themselves, and have matter in them, and are ripe, they are not to be opened, unlesse they be malignant, for if they be ripe and white, their heat and fervour, and eating of the flesh is gone, and they will dry and fall of themselves, and so there is no danger of its putrefying and leaving holes and marks. If the Scabs drye not of themselves fast enough, use *Aloes*, *Litharidge*, *Cerusse*, and *Sanders*, and wash them in salt water, in which Plantain, Roses, or some other drying thing is, that may take away the acrimony of the Salt. If they do not ripen fast enough, boil Figs and Mallowses together, and dip a Cloth in it, and touch



touch them often with it being warm, it mitigates pain and ripens them. In the end, of the Disease the Scabs sometimes turn into Ulcers, which are cur'd with the Ointment of *Litharidge* and *Cerusse*, and an ill colour is left, which is taken away thus. Take of *Lupine* Barly and Beans of each two Drams, bruise them and boil them in a convenient quantity of water until it is thick, and with it wash morning and evening the Childs hands and face, until the Scales fall off. The Scars and holes left by the *Pox* is hardly curable, the fat of a man, and the Oil of Eggs is very much commended.

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## CHAP. IV.

### *Of the Consumption.*

**A** Consumption is called Leanness, Gracility, and Tenuity. If it be considered as an habit and a certain durable and permanent state of the body, and as hurting the Actions of the body, it is a Disease; if as it depends on a vitiated Nutrition, and as a simple Disposition



sition, then it is rather to be called a Symptome and an effect of a Disease.

A Consumption is an Extabescency and Exiccation of the whole body, arising from a want of nourishing of the body.

The Subject is the whole body, the harder part whereof may be dried and diminish'd, the Veins and Nerves may be so extenuated, that they may seem to be much lesse, that a great vein may seem to be a little vein, &c. but these parts cannot be so lessened as that the whole body should decrease, wherefore the whole body is said to be extenuated in respect of the more soft parts, as the fat and flesh; the fat is first consumed because it is caused by cold, and whatsoever is concreted by cold (unlesse it be vehement) is easily dissolved by heat. Moreover, fat hath scarce any other use but to preserve the natural heat. After the fat, the flesh is consumed, which is as a bond of the Constitution of mans Body, but not necessary to Life; but the seminary parts, as Veins, Nerves, Arteries, &c. are the foundation of Life, and cannot be consumed with the

preservation of Life as the flesh can be which is not necessary for Life; and it is of three sorts 1. Musculous, which consists of Veins, Membranes, and Arteries; 2. Glandulous, as that of the Breast and Testicles. 3. Pure Flesh, as that which is between the Teeth, and in the top of the Yard. These three sorts of Flesh consume in this order. First the Musculous Flesh. Secondly, the Glandulous, and last of all the pure flesh.

The immediate cause of this Disease, is the frustration of nourishing, either by the fault, 1. of the Aliment, being deficient and too little or vitious, that it is not assimilated, or attracted by the parts of the Body; 2. or fault of the Nutritive faculty, when the naturall heat and radicall moisture is Defective. The nourishment and food is too little, when the appetite in the Stomach and other parts is wanting (as in an Universal weaknesse, or) when it is not distributed, the Meseraick Veins by their drynesse are often so shut and close, that the Chyle cannot passe from the Stomach into the rest of the Body, and so the parts are extenuated, So likewise as often as  
the

the meat is prepar'd and sent another way, there is Leanness as in Vomiting and Fluxes, so it is by worms consuming the nourishment that ought to be turned into flesh. The Blood is faulty & cause of Leanness when it is too Melancholical, for where the Spleen flourishes the rest of the body growes Lean, and where the rest of the body consumes, the Spleen growes: So likewise when the Blood is too Cholerick, for then it is offensive to nature, for no blood can be turn'd into the substance of the body that hath Choler mixt with it, or if it be waterish, whereby bodies also consume, as in Dropsies; so likewise if the blood be Salt, leanness is caused, for Salt things are Earthy, Dry and contrary to nourishment, and dry the body and is not assimilated, and therefore consume and extenuate directly and naturally; by accident Salt may conduce to nourishment by exciting an Appetite, and distributing the Food, but naturally it is contrary to nourishment, insomuch that some have Writ that Fishes are not nourish'd with Water or Juyces that are Salt, but with sweet things, or other things that  
are

are found in the Sea. Nourishment is also hindered by the fault or distemper of the Part that should assimilate the nourishment, when it is too dry; so it happens to old walls to which Lime cannot be agglutinated by reason of the great drynesse of it: Moreover, Leanness is also made by causes that dissolve the fat and flesh, as great *Feavers* do; but in Children it is caused for the most part by the defect of nourishment, being either too little or vitious and unusefull, proceeding from the fault of the milk; (wherefore it is, that Children by one Nurse fattens, and consume by another) or Worms destroying their nourishment; and sometimes by a distemper of some principall part, as the Stomach, Liver, or Heart, and it is observ'd that an old and contumacious and native consumption, cannot be, without the Liver be affected and the temperament dry, but that which is new may be from any one of the causes aforesaid.

The external causes of a Consumption are a hot or dry Air, hence it is that most *Aethiopians* are lean and most men consume in Summer, Watching and Care consumes

consumes a Body and as it were eats it ; Meditation, Grief, Study, Immoderate Venery, natural Bathes that drye, Scarcity of Food and feeding once a day consume men and Children, of which quality are sharp things. It is also conceived that Children by reason of the softnesse and tendernesse of their body grow lean and consume by Fascination, proceeding from their touching unhealthy bodies , or the unwholsome vapours out of the Eyes or Mouthes of Women not well; which truly is not Fascination , for Witchcraft is rather the work of the Devil, then by any proper power of the Sages.

The Signs of a Consumption are manifest, for the Flesh and Fat are visibly consum'd, the face like one that is dead, and the figure of the whole body deprav'd. If it is from a cause that melts and dissolves the Fat and Flesh, there was or is a violent *Feaver*.

If from want of food, it is known in elder Children by their not taking what is necessary ; in Sucking Children, by the Flagginess and Emptiness of the Nurses Breast, the ill dyet of Nurses, the Child pisses

pisses little and doth not wet his Cloaths,  
 cries and Sucks eagerly. If the want of  
 food is the cause, because nourishment  
 goes into other parts, it is known by the  
 looseness of the Belly, plenty of Urine and  
 worms. If the defect is, because the meat  
 is not exactly prepar'd in the Stomach,  
 there is belching of Wind, Vomiting, and  
 want of Appetite, or some hot distemper.  
 If from the fault of food, if in Infants, the  
 Nurses milk is not good (for milk is made  
 of food) by the colour and ill constitution  
 of the Nurse it is easily known, if the  
 Milk is bad, it will not be very  
 white, have an ill taste, not sweet, of  
 an ill smell, and more thick and fluid then  
 it ought to be. The thickness and thinness  
 of the Milk is known, if some Milk is  
 Milk'd upon the Nail of the Thombe,  
 and if it presently runs off, it is too thin,  
 if it stayes and moves not off, it is too  
 thick; Or if you curdle it, the whey and  
 curds ought to be equall, else it is to  
 thin or to thick, besides if the Milk be  
 thin and sharp, the Child is troubled with  
 Pain, loosenesse, and very ill breakings  
 out. If the milk is thick, the Child is  
 costive and there are little Inflammations,  
 Swellings

Swellings and Vomitings, they pisse little, move and breath with difficulty, and are full of Phlegm.

In those that are elder, the badnesse of food is known by the colour of the Skin and out-side of the body, wherefore if the countenance be ill colour'd, scabby or pimpell'd; or if any other part is weak, as the head Stomach or Liver; or if their be any infirmities, distempers or passions of mind, it is certain the Leanness is from the fault of the food. Also it happens by the weaknesse from some Disease. If these things had not been, the Child would have had a florid and fresh colour, good appetite, and would eat and not complain. If Leanness be from Fascination, no art or natural means is effectual, and there is no internal or external cause of Leanness in regard of the Nurse or Child.

Presage, 1. All Suddain Leanness proceeding from a *Feaver* is mortal, because of the Vehemency of the cause, weakness of the strength, tenuity of the humour, and laxity of the whole Body. 2. Consumptions that are seldome and not from *Feavers*, especially those that are great  
and



and ill, are sometimes cureable. 3. Lean bodies that are moist and have a moist Skin may be made fat, because all soft bodies are apt and fit to be extended into any dimension. 4. Bodies that are dry and have their Skin hard and rough, can scarce be fatted. 5. Bodies that have the Skin dry and cleaving to the bones, that neither by the hand nor Art can be stretch'd out, there is no hope of fatning them; but if the Skin be wrinkled and rugged so that it may be drawn forth, and as it were seperated from the bones, there is some hope of making them fat.

The Cure is, 1. in Children that suck, if the Milk be too little or bad, change the Nurse and choose one who hath good Milk, the notes whereof you have before, let her be of a good constitution, of a white and red colour, of a good conversation and behaviour, not under 20. nor above 40. years old, having had Children twice, and being not above 2 or 3 moneths from her last delivery, broad chested, having breasts neither big nor small, but moderate. If the Nurse may not be chang'd, let her be in a temperate  
Air,



Air, let her Sleep well, it augments Milk, let her avoid Passions, especially Anger, Grief, and Love, (for they corrupt the Milk) and congresse with a man spoils the Milk, or provokes the menstruous Flux that the Milk is lessened. A Nurse that lives with her husband is allowed coition and congresse with him, lest She be disturbed by desire of it, and by experience we see that Mothers that live with their Husbands, and use congresse, Nurse the Child without any hurt. The Nurse ought to use moderate exercise, rubbing of her bosome and breasts before she eats is convenient, let her not drink, or very little, and that which is sweet which lest offends the head, lest by increasing Milk the Child hath the *Falling Sicknesse*; The meat ought to be of a good and plentifull nourishment, avoiding sharp, salt and bitter things, the best bread, the Flesh of Birds, Veal, Mutton, and the like, Fish is to be avoided, Broath especially, with the Milk of Almonds increase Milk. If the Milk be faulty by the coldnesse, moisture and thinnesse of it, the Dyet must be hot for the correcting of it. If the Nurses body

dy abound with cold and moist humours, prepare and purge them, but with gentle Purgatives, as the Syrrup of *Roses* or *Rhabarbe*, whose weak vertues are extinguish'd before they are communicated to the blood; if you purge strongly, let not the Child suck the Nurse two or three days after. If the Milk is too thick the Diet is to be attenuating, *Vinegar*, *Radishes* and the like are good, a gentle Vomit is more convenient then a Purge. If the Milk be sharp and hot, the Nurse is to be kept in a cold Air, Rest, Baths of fresh water are convenient, Wine is hurtful; let the meat be Barly broth, with cooling Herbs, especially *Lettice*, which cools and thickens the blood, and increases Milk, avoiding salt, and things acrimonious, and Spices.

If the fault be not in the Milk, but in some part of the Infant, the Nurse is to be dieted and purged, and the Infant is to take no inward Medicament, but external, because these Ages bears not vehement Medicaments, wherefore external remedies are only to be used; and therefore if the Childs Stomach be cold and moist, hot or dry Plaisters, Bathings,

Bathings, and Oyntments are to be used, for the correcting of them. Take the Leaves of *Marjoram*, *Mint*, of each one handful, the Aromatick Reed, and the Flowers of red roses, of each half a handful, the water of Calamint one Pint, of Sweet Wine two Ounces, boyle them well, and with a Cloth dipp'd in it, bath the Stomach if it be cold; Afterwards annoint it with this: Take the Oyl of *Mastick* half an Ounce, the Powder of *Cinamon* and *Cloves* of each half a Dram, mixe a little wax with them, and make an Oyntment. If the Stomach be dry, bath it with Milk, and annoint it with this. Take fresh Butter, the fat of an Hen, of each half an Ounce, *Saffron* four grains, the Oyl of *Wormwood* three Ounces, mingle them and make a Liniment. If the Leannesse is from heat, Take *Cichory*, *Endive*, *Water-lilly*, and *Wormwood* waters, of each four Ounces, *Vinegar* two Ounces, make a fomentation for the Liver, afterwards annoint the side with this: Take of the Oyntment of *Sanders*, *Cichory*, and *Liverwort* waters of each two Ounces, of the *Vinegar* of *Roses*,

one Ounce , make a Liniament. If Leanness is from Loosness , the Nurse is to use binding meats , as *Quinces* , *Servises* , *Rice* , *Medlers* , or Broth of an old Hen , and Calves feet , Corral or Jaspers Stone hung about the childs neck is convenient. So is this, Take of *Mirr*h and *Quince* of each half an Ounce, powder of Red Coral two Ounces, of *Oak-water* two Ounces, the powder of *Mastick* and *Tormentill* , of each half a Dram , mingle them , and make a Liniament , the senting of the Clothes with Fumes of things that are binding , are also convenient. If Leanness arise from the drynesse of the whole body, use Bathing with fresh water , in which are boyled *Mallows* , *Lettice* , *Water-Lillies*, or *Endive* ; and a Liniament may be made of the Oyl of *Roses* , *Violets* , *Butter* without Salt , and Hogs grease ; Clysters are also good in these cases made of Milk, or Bread boyled in broth, or made of Eggs, because they may nourish Children , being they are next to Generation , that is , the state which they had in the womb , in which they were nourish'd by the Navil, without the  
Concoction

Concoction and preparation of the Stomach. Observe, that Plaisters to draw nourishments to the parts, are not convenient for Children, because their bodies are as Wax, and that sort of remedy by the heat of it, doth enervate and waste the flesh of Infants.

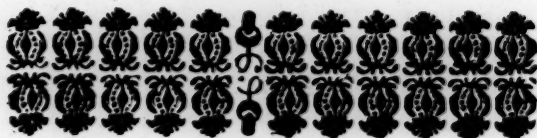
If the Child is bewicht, a Saphir or Carbuncle hung about the Childs Neck is conceived good; so is Hartsthorn hung in the house, and many more which I omit as superstitious or false.

If the Child doth not suck, but is nourish'd with solid Meats, then the Cure is by removing, 1. The External Cause, or the Internal Disease (if it be the cause of it) caused by proper remedies to it. Afterwards, by procuring a good Nourishment distributed and assimilated, which is done by a convenient Diet. Let the Air be temperate and moist, heat hurts, and be careful the Child is not Clothed too hot; Let the sleep be long, the mind quiet, the Exercise moderate, and that which is slow, fatness and swift exercise consumes, the Belly moderately loose, Baths used seasonably, Wine that is thin (thick Wine obstructs,

obstructs, and is not vehicle for the meat)  
 Odoriferous, somewhat sweet, not sharp,  
 but very moderately uied. The Meat  
 nourishing somewhat fatty, Juicy, nei-  
 ther salt nor acide (unless it beto provoke  
 a Stomach) as the Flesh of Fowl, Veal,  
 &c. Eggs, the Brains of a Calf, or  
 Hog-bread boyled in Broth, Rice boy-  
 led in Milk, Parinip steep'd in Milk,  
 Raisins, and Almonds. Besides these,  
 there are meats that fatten either by a  
 quality, 1. Manifest, by helping con-  
 coction, as Spices, by being gratefu  
 to the Stomach; and increasing the na-  
 tive heat of it, as *Cinamon*, *Cloves*,  
 and *Nutmegs*. Take the Pulpe of a  
 boyled *Capon* and *Partridge*, of each half  
 an Ounce, of the Pine Kernell, *Pistack*  
*Nut* steep'd in *Mallagoe* Wine half an  
 Ounce, of Sweet *Almonds* an Ounce,  
*Cinamon*, *Clove*, and *Nutmegs*, of  
 each an Ounce, and an half; Fine Su-  
 gar, as much as suffices; make *Lozenges*,  
 they are pleasant and fatten much, or  
 by apposing and fastning the meat, as  
 all Diureticks and Diaphoreticks do  
 which opens the wayes and carries the  
 nourishment to the parts: So doth  
 Drinking

Drinking likewise between Meals, or by apposing and fastning the meat to the parts by their tenacious and viscid humidity, which humidity in hot and drye bodies is to be cold, and in cold bodies, hot: 2. By a Propriety and an occult quality, as *Sarcocolla*; now the *Indian* Nut is in great use, the Marrow whereof being finely bruised, an Ounce, or two, or half an Ounce, is mix'd with broth. Take of sweet Wafers and *Sarcocolla* of each one pound, make a past with Butter, and drye them; then powder it, and use five Ounces in cold water. Observe cold water is praised by many, and cold meats, but this is by a manifest quality, and good where Leanness is by the great heat of the Liver.

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# The Third Book

## Of Inward DISEASES of several parts.

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### CHAP. I.

#### *Of the Epilepsy or Falling-Sickness.*



N the two precedent Books, you have the External and Universal Diseases, in this Book you have Inward Diseases, belonging to particular



ticular parts of the body , but in regard Children especially before 7. years of Age have not the use of reason , reason being as it were drowned and drunk with moisture and humours , which made one say, the Souls of Children differ nothing from the Souls of Beasts , for whilst we are Infants we all live the Lives of Beasts, using only the faculties of the Vegetative and Animal Souls , therefore the faults of the Actions of the rational faculty (as Phrenzy and Madness ) are not considered by Physicians amongst Childrens Diseases, which likewise I omit in this Book.

The Epilepsy hath several Names , I shall only mention three of them here. It is called , 1. A Childs Disease , because Children are most frequently troubled with it , by the cold distemper and large moisture of the Brain. 2. An holy and divine Disease, so divers of the Ancients testifie in their Writings. 3. Lunatick ( 26. *Matth.* the Lunatick there was the same with this ) because as one excellently says , they who are conceived in the change of the Moon, when the Moon is in conjuncti-

on with the Sun , without Light , they have the Falling Sicknesse.

The Falling Sicknesse is a preternatural involuntary and intermitting contraction and retraction of all the Muscles and Nerves.

The mediate cause of an Epilepsy by consent , is a Vapour raised from the lower parts, to the head ( which some think is but seldome ) whether it be from fear , corrupted Milk in the Stomach , Worms , breeding of Teeth , the Small Pox , Meazles , or Feavers.

The immediate Cause of the Falling Sicknesse, when the Brain is primarily affected , is a thin humour or vapour , because it is made and gone quickly, therefore the matter of it must be such as may go away and return quickly, which cannot be in a thick humour , which must be dissolved by concoction , which is done in time and not suddenly ; which vapour or thin humour , by a peculiar vertue , doth prick the Membrane of the Brain , and part where the Nerves begins , causing a Constriction of the passages , and exciting the sensible parts to an Expulsion of what is hurtful , thence is the  
shutting

shutting out and Retraction of the sensitive Spirits, and by a defect of them, follows a diminution, or cessation, or abolition of the Actions of the mind, and thereby all the parts of the body have a convulsive motion.

A cold and moist temper of the Body, hereditary Disposition, and the Nativity being in the Eclipse of the Moon, are Dispositions to this Disease.

The external Causes are, 1. Things which administer matter, as grosse and vaporous meat, as old *Pigeons*, *Sparrows*, *Eales*, &c. 2. Things that excite it, as Moon-shine, the smell of stinking things, also great fear, and tickling.

Signs of the coming of it in children are because the Child is born of Parents that have the Falling Sicknesse; in those that are elder, Pains of neck, back, heart, fears, and inordinate motions in the sleep, often spitting.

Signs of the Paroxysme, and when it is upon the Child, are as 17. *Matth.* a noise crying out, falls in the fire, foames out of his mouth, and is with-

out

out sense, so was the Child cur'd by Christ in the Chapter aforesaid, but that Child was Epileptick and posselt with a Devil, as one learnedly sayes, or as another sayes, the Child was Epileptick, but the Disease made in him by the Evil of the Divil. The froth in the mouth, is made, because the Spirits, and Fume which come from the Lungs is mixt with the Spittle and Phlegme that comes from the head, which moved and exagitated to and fro turns into froth, as the Sea-water agitated and broken with many winds. The Noife is a kind of Voice made from the motive faculty, hurt and depraved.

*Prog.* This Disease in Children is the most acute Disease, and therefore mortal, because of the straightnesse and narrownesse of the Veins, that cannot receive the grosse Phlegme, and so it remains in the Brain, or because of the moistnesse of the Brain, and the weaknesse of the motive faculty, the humor cannot be dissolved or driven forth far enough out of the Ventricles of the Brain.

2. Those

2. Those that are once cur'd, are never again Epileptick, because the expulsive faculty continually expells, gathering of humours the same way it did when the Disease was removed, whereby it cannot be gathered into the Ventricles to offend.

3. The Epilepsy which is by Error of Diet, is incurable of it self without help.

4. The Falling Sicknesse which is from the Birth of the Child and his Parents, is cur'd of its own accord without any re- the great humidity which is the cause of this Disease is lessened by Age, and the faculties are stronger.

If it happen after the change of Age, that is after 25. years, it is most difficult and impossible to cure, because then the faculties are strong, and congenited moisture lessned, & cannot overcome the cause of the Disease, which is very powerful and as it produceth it can preserve the Disease; and because the humours which makes the Epilepsy, are Melancholy and dry, and so difficult of them-

themselves to be taken away , and daily increase by Age.

The Cure is , 1. A convenient Diet, which belongs to the Nurse , for a sucking Child , and the same is to be used by a Child that doth not suck ; You are to choose and prepare the Air to be hot and dry , they that live in cold Countries , their Children are often Epileptick , use moderate sleep, for this Disease is as it were asleep ; avoid unseasonable exercises , fears, and frightening ( which hath often brought the Disease ) Bathes, and fullness are hurtful , so is much fasting , it fills the head. So Wine hurts the Nerves, and is to be avoided , the Drink is to be such that heats , but not hurting the head, the meat hot and attenuating, which hath cur'd many : but that which breeds gross humours , is windy, and with a certain propriety offends the head , is to be avoided.

2. If the Child suck , and the Disease be by consent from the Stomach (which is most frequent) being oppress'd with too much Milk, let the Child suck seldome ; Or from the ill quality and sharpness of the Milk , correct the Milk and apply  
this

this Plaister to the Stomach, Take of the Powder of *Aloes* and *Myrrhe*, of each half a Scruple, the Powder of *Mastick* one Scruple, and mingle them with a little *Wax* and *Rosine*, and apply it to the mouth of the Childs Stomach. If it be by the fault onely in the head, which is most frequently, the use of *Hony* is profitable. Take of *Paony* half a Scruple, of the Leaves of *Stocados* and *Betony* half a Pugill, *Cyperus* one Scruple, powder them finely, put of this Powder in a little Spoon, and put it into the Childs mouth and presently give him the Breast, that he may Swallow the Powder.

A *Seton* in the neck is very profitable, so is the following Powder sprinkled upon the head: Take *Maidenhair*, *Cypresse*, *Iridis* of each two Drams, *Cloves* one Scruple, powder them finely and mix them. The whole body may be anointed with *Camomile* and the oyle of *Iridis*: Take the Leaves of *Coltsfoot* one handfull, of *Oak*, *Misseltoe*, half an Ounce, boyle it according to Art, and dip a Cloth in it, and wrap the child in the Cloth, it is much commended,

*Paony*

*Paony* and *Smaradge* is much commend-  
ed to be hung about the Childs neck  
that it may reach to the Stomach.

If the Child be somewhat great , and  
the Epilepsy be by consent, and from  
other parts sending a thin humour or va-  
pour to the brain, Purge him as he is able  
to suffer and alter the distemper of the  
part. If it be outwardly in the Arm,  
Thigh, Hip, or other part , rubbing is  
good and a discutient Plaister applyed to  
the part, then if it will not do, Blister the  
part. If the Disease be by the fault only  
of the head , use first this Clyster , Take  
of the lesser *Centaury* half an handfull ,  
of *Mallows* one handfull, of *Bran* tyed  
in a Cloth half a Pugill, boyle them ac-  
cording to Art, Take of that Decoction  
8 Ounces, of *Hony* an Ounce and half,  
of *Chamomile* 2 Ounces and an half, of  
*Salt*, half a Dram; mingle them and make  
a Clyster , then prepare the humours,  
Take of the Leaves of *Stocados*, *Betony*,  
of each half a handfull, the seed of *Paony*  
one Dram , boyle them according to  
Art, Take of that Decoction 3 Ounces  
more or lesse, as the Childs age will bear,  
of the Syrrup of *Stocados* and *Oxymel*,  
Simple



Simple, of each half an Ounce, mingle. When the humors are prepared, then Purge; but although this Disease require vehement remedies, yet they are not to be used, by reason of the Age. Two Scruples of *Pillula Aurea* are sufficient; or take of the *Trochische* of *Agarick* two Drams, infuse it all night in two Ounces of *Betony-water*, strain it hard, then add two Ounces of the *Hony* of *Roses* solutive, the Electuary di *Pssillie* one Dram, mingle and make a Potion: this Disease many times appears not in two or three moneths and is very stubborn, therefore for the perfect curing it, Take of *Guyacum* two Ounces, of the Water of *Betony* two pints, infuse it 24. hours, and boyle them to the consumption of a third part, and in the end add two Drams of the seed of *Peony* finely powdered, of *Oak Mistle* one Dram and half, of *Coriander-seed* one Dram, afterwards Strain it and make a Syrrup of it, then take the same *Guaiaenum* and put four pints of common water to it, and boyle the fourth part away, and in the end add two Ounces of *Aniseed*, and use it as ordinary drink, and give of the Syrrup three or four Ounces

ces every morning, continuing so 40. 50. or more days; Blistering is good, so are Fontanells and Issues. There is no Disease that hath more remedies commended by Authors then this hath, I shall content my self with the following remedies, Take of the seed of *Paony* and take *Misseltoe* of each two Drams, *Cardamums* one dram, *Cambrades* prepared two Scruples, Powder them and make an Elestuary of them, of which half a Dram may be taken three hours before meat: Take *Coriander* prepar'd, *Mustard-seed*, *Nutmeg* of each half a Dram, the Seed of *Paony* 7 Drams, *Distamnes* 2 Drams, make a Powder of them, and give the Child of it in the morning at your pleasure, in Wine that is hot. A long use of *Mithridate*, with a Decoction of *Paony* cures any Epilepsy as some think, so doth a little fine *Mosche* given twice or thrice a day: Take of the Oyle of *Amber*, the Spirit of *Vitriol* of each two or three Graynes, with the water of *Betony*, and it presently frees the Child from the Fit.

## C H A P. I I.

*of Convulsion.*

**C**Hildren often fall into a Convulsion by the weakness of the Nerves, plentiful use of thick Milk, Crudities, and by breeding of Teeth.

The matter of it is the same as is in the Falling Sicknesse, and it is very like to it, so that an Eminent Physician said a Convulsion was an Epilepsie of a part, and an Epilepsy a Convulsion of the whole body, both being a Contraction of the Muscles: but they differ one from another, because in an Epilepsy the Internal and External senses are hurt; but in a Convulsion the Brain is not so affected, and the sense is not lost: in the Epilepsy the matter in the Muscles is quickly discuss'd, in the Convulsion not, which is only also a contraction of the part, but the Epilepsy is a Convulsion of the whole body. \*

A Convulsion is a preternatural Contraction of one or many parts of the  
H body

body: If it be a Contraction of the Anteriour parts of the Neck towards, it is called *Emprostotonos*, or a Contraction of the parts before us; If the hinder parts *Opisthotonos*; if both the hinder and anterior parts are contracted, it is called *Tetanos*.

The Cause of a Convulsion, by consent, is when the knawing or pricking of the Mouth, or Stomach, or any other part, hurts the beginning of the Nerves.

The Cause of an essential Convulsion is either repletion or exiccation, for as strings fill'd with too much humour, or are too much dryed, they are contracted and break, so it is with the Nerves, if they imbibe too much humor, they grow broader and shorter, and so contract; and if to drye they shrink up. Repletion is from a Phlegmatick humour; the exiccation and dryness, is from a great peculiar Feaver, which doth not universally dry the whole body, but waste the Nerves more then the flesh, and that violently; So that though a Hectick Feaver doth very much drye the body, yet it produces no Convulsion, in regard

gard the dryness is made leisurely and easily in all parts, so that the Nerves are not dried with any great vehemence. Some saye that this dryness proceeds from any immoderate evacuation, or things that vehemently heat and dry.

The External Causes are a moist Air, wherefore Children have the Convulsion most often in the full of the Moon, the Air being the most moist, hurting the Nerves of the Child, Watching, Fear, which making the Spirits retire, the Nerves are contracted; Bathes, Costiveness, and binding of the Belly, Drinking of strong Wine, Milk plentifully taken, or thick, crying, the ill Diet of the Nurse, and from other parts.

Signs are manifest, if it be made by consent, it is in a moment; if by essence, it is always; if from repletion, it is made suddenly, and in a small time; if by dryness and inanition, it is caused by degrees, and in a longer time.

*Prog.* The Convulsion that begins from the back is mortal.

2. Children that have the Convulsion perish for the most part before the se-

venth day from their Nativity.

3. Convulsions in Children are more easily cur'd then in men, because their humidity is Airy, and is easily overcome.

4. Convulsions from a perfect and consummated drynesse is incureable, but that which is not from a perfect dryness is cureable, which as the dryness is more or lesse, is easier, or with more difficulty.

The Cure of a Convulsion from repletion and moisture, is the same as in an Epilepsy. The Members and parts contracted are to be restored gently by hands to its straightnesse, then annoint and rub the part with a convenient Oyl, as of Lillies or Cammomile; The Syrrup of *Betony* and *Stacados*, with the Spirit of Black Cherries, may be used; *Carduus* Water is very good. If the Convulsion is from drynesse, the Cure is by moistning of the body by Diet, and Medicaments, a Bath that is hot and moist, is convenient; and annointing the part with the Oyle of sweet Almonds, sweet Butter, and such things that soften and moisten.

## CHAP. III.

*Of a Palsy.*

**I**N the two preceeding Chapters were considered the depravation of Motion; in this place the Abolition and diminution of motion will be discoursed of; not abolition of the whole body, for Children are never troubled with a universal Palsy and privation of sense and motion in the whole body, which is called an Appoplexy, appears by experience and observation; and Apoplexies are made for the most part from 40. years to 60.

Although Children have often the Falling Sicknesse, which hath the same matter and part affected, as the Apoplexy, and differs from an Apoplexy, because it is a Privation of motion, and an Epilepsy the Depravation: Nevertheless a Child is not troubled with the Apoplexy, not because it proceeds from a Melancholy humour, as some think, which a Child hath not, which is untrue; for a Child may have a Quartan

Ague, which is caused by Melancholy, as you may see in the Chapter of Feavers; but because the matter in the Epilepsy is not so thick, as that which makes the Apoplexy, being only Phlegme, besides the Phlegme of Children is Airy and flatulent; Moreover the expulsive faculty of the Brain is strong in Children; so that it more effectually expells the humour, that it stop not the Ventricles of the Brain, which happens not in those Ages in which the humour is thick and lesse flatulent, and the expulsive faculty more weak.

A Numness and Palsy, is a distemper of the same kind, and differ only in degree, for a Numness is but as it were an imperfect Palsy, and a Palsy is as it were a certain great Numness.

The cause is a pituitous humour which by coldness & moistness thickens & obstructs the Nerves, that they cannot receive the animal Spirits, or Influence of the animal faculty; & as this obstruction and condensation of the nerves and ways of the faculties is more or lesse, so it makes numnesse or weak motion or want of motion. In a *Palsy* there is no motion  
because



because the wayes of the faculties are totally stopt, in a numnesse they are not stopt completely, therefore the faculty operates, and there is a weak motion.

The external causes are compressions by falls, blowes, binding tumours or other causes which can compress and condensate the nerves that a free ingresse of the faculty is hindered.

Signs, if a part is affected with the *Palsy* it cannot move, and is called the *Dead Palsy*; if with numnesse, the party can move but weakly and with difficulty. If the Disease be in the *Spinalis medulla* the Arms and all the inferiour parts are hurt; if the right part of it is affected, all the parts on the right side, if the left, the left parts. If in the *Osse sacro* the parts above it are well and the parts inferiour to it are hurt.

*Prog.* every *Palsy* especially that which is inveterate is difficult to cure in Children but numnesse is more easie to cure.

If a *Feaver* or trembling comes upon a *Palsy* or numnesse it is very helpfull, for the *Feaver* dissolves the matter of the Disease and the trembling drives the

same matter from the nerves.

The Cure is the same as in the Epilepsy and Convulsion, and greater remedies are to be used to the *Palsy* then Numnesse: Take of Earth, worms a large quantity, burn them in a clean pot, afterwards let them be powdered, take of that powder half a pound, of *Ginger* and and *Galangle* of each half an Ounce, make a Liniment of them with clarified hony with which annoynt the Child three nights, binding his Arm upon his Belly and covering well the Child, and beware that the Child is not expos'd to the cold unto the third day; & so in three days the Child will be cured either of the *Palsy* or *Convulsion* as divers affirm.

#### CHAP. IV.

##### *Of Childrens dreaming and troubled Sleep.*

**T**He consideration of the chief Diseases belonging to motion, being past, it follows in the next place to consider the Distempers of the common sense,

sense, which in Children are Dreams and immoderate Watching.

Children never sleep moderately, for they are oppress'd with sleep in the womb and after they are born they sleep for the most part, because the infant is mindfull of the perpetual sleep he had in the Womb and because his body is very moist, not only by the abounding with humours, but by the solid parts being moist and soft, the want whereof in old men and their having solid and dry parts of their heads (though they abound with humours) makes them most watchfull. 2. But this sleep is natural, but when sleep which should be for the restoring of the spirits and natural heat consumed by watching, is unquiet, troubled and terrifying, this is a distemper hapenning to Children here intended. Disturb'd sleep is an effect in the kind of depraved actions of the Common sense.

This distemper in an infant is like to the *Incubus* or *Night-mare* in these that are elder, and as that foreruns an *Aplexy*, so terrifying dreams are Signes of an Epilepsy and other ill Diseases.

The internal cause is a corrupted meat in the Stomach, they are made in Children by the debility of the Stomach, (from which arises sad Phantasies, for as men are sad and troubled as often as the Stomach is grieved) and the notable sense of the mouth of it; the manner of it is this, Melancholly arises out of the corrupted meat of the Stomach whose Phantasmes are carryed to the Imagination which they necessarily deterre and consequently make terrifying Dreams, which are the operations of the Imaginations about Phantasmes offered from the senses.

The externall cause is milk or meat corrupted, and by its acrimony knawing the mouth of the Stomach.

Signs are the groaning of Children, shaking, crying out of Children in their sleep, an unnaturall colour and heat and a stinking breath, by which many are deceived and think they have the worms.

The Cure is, if the Milk be bad from the constitution of the Nurse change her, if from dyet, correct it, if it be good, it is vitiated and corrupted in the Stomach by the plenty of it, therefore let the

the Child suck lesse. If the Child suck not, let him not eat too much nor bad meat, and remove what is corrupted in the Stomach, to this end the giving of hony to Children is commended because it clenfes the Stomach and Guts. A Suppository is convenient, so is a Clyster; Take of whey six or eight Ounces, of Hony an Ounce and half, Salt a scruple; mingle them and make a Clister. If the Child be somewhat big *Hiera Pietra* may be used which wonderfully clears the Stomach, which being done, the Stomach is to be comforted with half a Scruple of the powder called *Diamosce*, or as much of *London Treacle*, may be used by the Child; or take of the *Species of Diamoschi* one Scruple, of *Diacalamint* one Scruple and half, Sugar and Rose-water as much as suffices to make them into small Lozenges, one whereof powdered may be given every morning in Milk and suck presently after it. If the Child is wean'd, give it powdered in Broth or Milk.

Outwardly Ointments comforts the Stomach, annoint it with the oyle of *Wormwood*, *Mint*, *Nutmegs*, or *Mastic*,

*stick*, and Bathings made of *Wormwood*, *Roses*, and Wine and Plaisters also comfort it. It is convenient to hang red Corall about the Childs neck which comforts the Stomach by a secret quality if it touch it outwardly.

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## CHAP. V.

### *Of immoderate watching of Children.*

**T**He want of sleep in Children is very hurtful, being contrary to their nature, who by the greatest and most large sleep, are not made sick; and being used to sleep much, it causes sharp humours, alters the temper of the brain it makes *Fevers* and Crudities, and weakens Children.

The cause is not drynesse, as in men but the corruption of the Milk and meat in the Stomach, from which sharp vapours ascend to the brain and offending the Membrane hinder sleep. If the vapours are thick and ascend not to the brain, then only sad Phantasme which onely moves the Imagination and causes troubled

troubled Dreams are made, but not watchings.

The Signs are manifest, they continually cry, mourn, and sleep not.

*Prog.* The want of sleep is an evill and hurtfull, and in Children, because it is contrary to their nature.

The Cure is in taking care the milk and meat be good in quantity & quality, as in the preceeding Chapter, let the Nurse use meats that are very good and apt to cause sleep, as Lettice, sweet Almonds and the like, avoiding strong Wine; let the Child be kept clean and wash'd, and change the Childs Linnen, which often causes sleep and whilest he cryes appease him by motion, singing, or giving the Child Suck, foment, and annoint the Stomach with the Oyles in the preceeding Chapter let the feet be washed with a decoction of *Mallows*, annoint the feet with the Marrow of the bones of a Hart, annoint the Temples with the Oyle of *Violets*, or Juice of *Poppies*. Some use the Confection of *Requies Nichelai*, and Sirrup of *Poppies*, when there is great necessity, but they are not to be used often, for they stupifie and dull the brain of the Child.

## CHAP. VI.

*Of the Inflammation of the Head.*

**I**N regard the Diseases of the Sight and Hearing in Children have nothing peculiar to them from the same Diseases in men, they are here omitted, and the Diseases belonging to the natural faculty of the Head considered.

This Disease is called by a Word derived from another Greek word, which the Latins interpret a Hole, because the Head is perceived as it were excavated and made hollow, in the former part of the Head; it is called by some the heat and burning of the head.

It is an Inflammation of the parts about the Brain and the Membranes.

The Cause is a humour, whilst it putrifies, it doth resemble the nature of Cholera, not that it is true pure Cholera, because it cannot be imagin'd how heat, before the Disease or in it, can make the most hot humour (as Cholera is) in the head  
that



### [III]

that is moist and almost water nor pure Phlegme, because it is cold and moist, and the humidities of Children are hot, therefore old men waxe gray, because they abound with Phlegme; Children not, because they abound not with Phlegme that is cold and moist.

The External causes are a very hot Air, blows, falls, Milk that is very hot, by the Nurses using hot drinks; Milk hath the power of making one drunk, and one observes well, tender Kids of Goats are made mad with Milk, and there is no doubt but the tender Brain of Children are much offended by the Milk of Nurses.

The signs are, the Hole and cavity of the Anterior part of the head, because the heat of the Inflammation dries the Brain, which being drye, the Skull is depressed, and sunk with its own weight and makes a hollownesse of the eyes; by the same cause is a heat of the whole body and dryness, continual Fever, palenesse of Countenance, weakness, losse of Appetite, want of sleep, and a loosness of the Belly.

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in Children, because they are more easily extenuated by their heat, it is wont to kill in three days, afterwards there is hopes, the Disease declines, and the strength increases.

The Cure is in 1. Dyet, let the Nurse drink only water, and use such Meats which greatly cool, as *Ptisane*, and Barly Broth, with the Emulsions of the Seeds of Poppy-Broths, with Lettice and Endive; the Nurse and Child are to be kept in a cold Air, in great quiet of mind and body. Purges are unprofitable or hurtful, but if the Child be costive, his belly may be loosned with a common Suppository, or this Clyster: Take of Barly water Three Ounces, of Whey Five Ounces, red Sugar half an Ounce, mingle them. Outwardly use two Ounces of the Oyl of Roses, with the Yelk of an Egg, it mitigates pain, concocts and dissolves the humour; the Juice of Lettice, Pomkins, and Melons, the flesh whereof may be pounded, and the Juyce prest out, and the Leaves of Lettice steep'd in it, and laid upon the head, or a Cloth dipp'd in the

the Juice. These Medicaments are often to be changed, lest by staying too long on the head, they heat, and dry, and hurt as much as help; and in the Winter they are to be laid on lukewarm; in the Summer cold: Nor is it safe to exceed these cold remedies, and use the coldest, lest the temper of the Brain is destroyed.

When the Inflammation is appeased, then leave the use of the cooling remedies, and use discussive ones; and first such as are gentle, the yelk of an Egge, of Oyl of Cammomile two Ounces, mingle them; afterwards a stronger discutient, Take the Flowers of Cammomile, the Leaves of Penny-royal and Dill, Bran tyed in a Cloth half a Pugill, boyl them according to Art, then take half a pint of the said Decoction, the Oyl of Cammomile and Anniseed, of each an Ounce, shake them well together, and apply them warm to the Head.

## CHAP. VII.

*Of the running at the Nose, Cough,  
and difficult Breathing.*

**T**He running at the Nose, Cough, and difficult Breathing in Children, are the effects and issue of a Distillation, which as some observe, is the mother of all Evill, and is a defluxion of a petuitous humour, into the parts subjected; if the matter flowes to the Nose, it is called the Pose and running at the Nose; if it descends to the breast, and is expelled by the Spirit that goes out, it's called a Cough, but if the same matter falls upon the Lungs, and stops the ways of the Spirit, and oppresses the body of the Lungs, it produces a difficulty in breathing; this matter seldome makes hoarseness in Children, because sucking Children by their daily use of Milk, cleanses the Phlegme that it doth not stick about the Jawes; in those that are elder, hoarsnesse is seldome, because

because they are hot about the Jawes ; which dryes up the Phlegme.

These Distempers are Symptomes and effects of a very moist Brain, sometimes cold, because Infants draw Air more cold then they were used to, which cools the Brain ; and it is sometimes hot by its natural temper, which is very hot, by Air that is hot, Fire, Smoake, too hot cloathing of the head, and the gluttony and intemperance of the Nurse.

The Signs are manifest of the Cough, Poze, and difficulty of Breathing; if they come from a hot cause, the Child sneezes often, the colour of the countenance of the Child is florid and red, the Jawes are red, and whilest the Child sucks, the Breasts are heated, that the Nurse perceives the heat. If from a cold cause, there is seldome sneezing, no change of the Colour of the Countenance, no heat perceived in the mouth.

*Prog.* These Distempers are not dangerous if they be not neglected, otherwise they produce Broken Bellies, and other Diseases, and often Death.

The Cure is 1. in Diet, let the Air be temperate without Excesse, avoid

Wine, and Meats that are windy and grosse, and such as flye to the head, as Spice, and meats prepared with them; If the matter is cold, a little Spice and hot meats may be allowed, but sparingly, for all which fly to the head are apt to attenuate and loosen both the cold and hot matter, which causes these Distempers and many others. 2. Evacuating and diverting the humour, by loosning the Belly of the Child by a Clyster or Suppository, or by a Vomit, which is very good to evacuate the Phlegme; which you may do by dipping your finger in Hony, and pressing down the Tongue of the Child; also to evacuate the matter, Take of the Hony of Violets one Ounce, of the Powder of *Ocymi* one dram, mingle it, and put it in the Mouth of the Infant, and then give him the Breast; in a cold cause Mirrh and Hony are commended. In a hot cause, Take one dram of the Seed of White Poppy, of *Tragacanth* half a Dram, of the Seed of a Goard three Drams, bruise them all, and with a Decoction of *Sabotens*, make a Liquor; or you may powder them, and take half a Scruple, & mingle



minge them with a little hony of Violets and give it the Infant to lick. If the Breath be difficult with the Cough, use the Syrrup of Hyssop, in the place of the Hony of Violets. It is also convenient to keep the Breast of the Child easie, and not straight, that it may dilate, wherefore annoint the Breast and Back with the Oyl of sweet Almonds, which is also good if it be swallowed, and taken inwardly.

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## CHAP. VIII.

### *Of the pain and humidity of the Ears.*

**T**He pain of the Ears, is reckoned by all Physicians amongst the Diseases of Children. It is a grievous sense which vehemently affects the parts about the passage of hearing, which is very sharp, in regard the inward parts of the Ear are very nerveous. Note, the outward part of the ear is fleshy and cartilaginous.

The humidities of the ears are reckoned amongst Childrens Diseases by some,

but not the humidities of the Nose or Palate, because the Expurgation by the Nose and Palate is natural to men and Children, but the expurgation by the Ears is not natural. The Cause of it is the great humidity of the Brain, which cannot be all evacuated by the Mouth and Palate, so that excrementitious humours which abound are evacuated by all Passages; wherefore many will not drye up this humidity, unlesse it ulcerate, or threaten obstruction, or deafnesse.

The Cause of the pain in the ear, are the humours, especially Choller, Ichorous matter, Wind, or Worms.

*Prog.* The Pain of the Ear is very dangerous.

The Cure is, 1. The mitigation of the Pain, with luke-warm milk, or Water, and the Oyl of Roses mix'd, and a Cloth dipp'd in it, and laid upon the Ear, a Decoction of the heads of Poppy, and as the Causes of the Pain are, so ought remedies to be for the taking them away; If the pain is from hot humours, the part is red and hot, and cur'd by cold things; if from cold, by luke-

luke-warm things; if from Wind, the Diet ought to be such as discusses Wind, for which purpose Coriander is good for the Nurse to use, and that the Child sleep upon the ear which pains him, thereby natural heat is augmented, and dissipates the Wind, the Oyl of Cammomile or Anniseeds poured into the Childs ear is very good; if the pain be from an Ichorous matter, wipe and cleanse continually the Ear with Hony, or Hony and water; if from Worms, put into the Ear bitter things that kill the Worms, as the Oyl of bitter Almonds. See the Chapter of Worms.

If there be humidity of the Ears, and the Child old enough to be purged, let him take three dayes this drink, Take of the Leaves of Mirtles, Bettony, Stæcados, Violets, of each half a handful, let a Decoction be made according unto Art, then take thereof two Ounces and an half, of the Syrtup of Wormwood and Stæcados, of each two drams, mingle them; afterwards purge the head thus, Take of the Pills of Agarick half a dram, of Castor one grain, two Cloves, mingle them, and with the

Hony of Roses solutive , make five little Pills. The head being purged for the drying up of the humidity , if it be cold, infuse into the Ears the Oyle of Irnie or Rue. If hot, the Oyl of Roses with the Oyl of Cammomile. Observe in the use of remedies , that they be always lukewarm when you use them, neither hot nor cold ; not in a great quantity , but by drops , and that the Child lye on the Ear that pains ; and observe the moisture flowing out of the Ears is not to be stopp'd.

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## CHAP. IX.

*Of the inflammation of the Glandules  
in the mouth, call'd the Almonds  
of the Ears.*

**T**HE Inflammation of these *Glandules* is reckoned by some amongst Childrens Diseases, but onely in Children after breeding of Teeth. Others say this Disease may be in Infants , but in them it would then be very mortall by the plentifull flowing of humours , which  
often

often strangles. If the Gums, are inflamed in Infants, and the *Glandules* ulcerated before breeding of Teeth, why may they not be inflamed, what should hinder that an infant may not have this disease sometime, and not be choak'd? as I conceive;

The inflammation of these *Glandules*, is an *Intumescency* of them made by a flux of humours.

The internal cause are all the humours especially Phlegm.

The external causes are a hot or extreme cold Air, violent exercises hanging down the head *vociferations*, strong drink and meat that heat the blood.

The Signes are, if the mouth be opened, heat, pain, rednesse, and Swelling near the root of the Tongue, difficulty in breathing and swallowing.

*Prog.* This Disease usually causes the Quinzey and inflammation of the Lungs, and divers other dangerous Diseases.

2. If a loosenesse of the belly happen upon this Disease, the Flux cures it.

The Cure is 1. in a good Dyet, avoiding any excessse of the air, smoak, the Sun, all exercises of the body, vehement motions of the mind, especially anger, bathing,

ing, if the belly be bound, move it with a gentle Clyster or suppository, not by a remedy at the mouth, for it is dangerous ; abstain from wine and use *Barly* water with the *Juyce* of *Granates* and *Mulberries* and *Quinces*, let the meat be such as may be supt, as *Barly Broth*, bread boyled in broth with the *Juice* of the *Seeds* of *Limmon*, the *Yelks* of *Eggs* in broth, with the *Juice* of *Granates*. 2. In revulsion of the humour, by daily rubbing *Ligatures*, especially *Cupping-glasses* applyed to the *Loins* and lower parts, not the upper parts, lest it draw the humor to the part affected. 3. Repelling the humour by cooling and astringing remedies, as the *Sirrup* of *Mulberry*, *Granate*, *Mirtle*, with *Barly* water, *Rose* water, *Plantain* or *Oak-bud* water, and wash the mouth with it, to which purpose may be red *Roses* powdered finely and other astringent powders. 3. Dissipating & evacuating the humour with remedies that by a moderate heat attenuate and turns the matter into a wind, Take the leaves of *Dill*, *Flowers* of *Camomile*, of each half a handfull, of *Bran* half a *Pugill*, the leaves of *Marjarome*, six *Drams* of  
Common

Common water a pint and an half, boil it according to Art, strain it and add three ounces of clarified Hony, gargarize with it being Lukewarm.

If the matter cannot be discust but it begins to ripen help it with annointing the neck with the Oyle of *Almonds*, or by applying a plaister of *Diachilon*: The ripening of it is helpt inwardly by the roots of *Mallows* or *Figs* boyled, and Gargarizing and washing the mouth with it.

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## CHAP. X.

### *of the Sorenesse of the mouth.*

**T**He Ulcers of the mouth in Children are Ulcers of the Superficies of the mouth, (that is the whole internal part of the mouth) with a fiery heat.

They are easily caused in Infants, by reason of the tenderneſſe and ſofterneſſe of the Palat of Children, they being unaccustomed to meat being newly born, and by their greedineſſe and sucking more then they can digeſt, wherefore it is a great

great fault in Nurses, that whensoever the Child cries to quiet them with giving the Breast, for it is a rule amongst Physicians, that milk should not be given not above three or four times in a day.

The cause is whatsoever is corroding or acrimonious or sharp, whether the humours of the body, meat or medications. In Children they are chiefly caused by the sharpnesse and corruption of the Milk, whereby ill vapours are sent from the Stomach into the mouth.

The external causes are whatsoever may heat the head of the Child, as the air being hot, the use of hot meats, immoderate exercises, and drinking of strong Wine.

The Signes are Swallowing with pain and difficulty, if they are malignant they for the most part follow ill and pestilentiall Feavers, besides they are fetid, black or livid, causing pain, and are profound. If benigne and not malignant, they are without a Swelling or profundity. If from blood, they are hot and red. If from Phlegm, they are lesse hot, lesse painfull, and



and are white. If they are made by Melancholy, they are blackish and dark coloured.

*Prog.* All Ulcers of the mouth are hard to cure, because the Medicament cannot conveniently adhere, but those that are black, stinking, profound & very painfull are very dangerous and is a most miserable & horrid death, of them which dye and are consumed by this Disease.

The Cure, if the Ulcers are benigne they are cured by altering the temper and cicatrizing with cooling and astringing remedies: If the milk be bad change the Nurse or correct the Milk by dyet and purging the Nurse as hath bin shewn; the Ulcers are healed with Hony of *Mulberries*, or Sirrup of *Pomegranates*, *Mirtles* or *Red Roses* dried, with which the Nurse dipping her finger is to touch the Ulcers, and if they be contumacious, mingle a little powdered *Alum*, with the Sirrup of *Mulberries*, for the Powder of *Alum* hinders the spreading of the Ulcer, and without any notable pain.

If the Child is somewhat great, the dyet ought to be cooling, and meats that may

may be suck'd, is to be used, as Broths and Eggs with Broth or Verjyce. If the Ulcers are great commonly causing inflammations and drawing of the humours, Cupping-glasses applyed to the Loins are convenient, and to evacuate by them what the age and constitution of the body will permit then purge Gently; the Medicaments to be applyed to the Ulcers are the same as in Infants, or make a decoction of *Millefoyle*, or *Plantain*, with *Red Roses*, *Sanders*, and take of it four Ounces and mix with it an Ounce of the Sirrup of *Mulberries*, wash the mouth with it.

In Malignant Ulcers in Infants, Take of the *Scordium* finely powdered one Dram, of the rinde and Pill of *Pomegranates*, finely powdered two Scruples, burnt *Alum* one Scruple, *Hony* as much as will suffice. If the Child is somewhat great, the use of the Juycce of *Granaes* (especially sowre) is good. If this is not effectually, use *Aqua Magistralis Aluminis Unguentum Egyptiacum*, or the Flower of brais corrected with a little Sirrup of *Mulberries* These are not to be used but in great necessity, because the Palate hath

hath two broad ways one to the Lungs and another to the Stomach, and therefore it is dangerous any venemous medicine should come thither, wherefore it is better to use remedies in such a form as cannot go further then the Palat; as when the Ulcers of the mouth are touch'd with the Oyle of *Sulphur* or *Sublimate* water, which is an excellent remedy against all inveterate Ulcers: Take of sublimated *Mercury* twelve Grains, the water of *Roses* and *Plantain* of each eight Ounces, boyle them to the consumption of a half part; the use of it is that the Ulcer of the mouth be touch'd with one drop, which if it cause a considerable pain then mitigate the pain with Milk that hath Steel quench'd in it.

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## CHAP. XI.

### *Of the Ranula of the Tongue.*

**T**HIS Disease is an Inflammatory humour of the parts under the tongue and especially of the Veins in Children, for the Veins under the tongue being filled

with a petuitous blood, sometimes Melancholy, which is sweat out, or goes out of the mouth of the Veins, into the Passages of the flesh, and there being collected, the humour is elevated into a Tumour or Swelling, which is called *Ranula*. It sometimes resembles a soft *Aedema*, which being opened, a white matter, like to the white of an Egg, flowes from it.

The Cause is a petuitous blood, or as some say, a petuitous humidity.

The Signs are manifest to Sight, there appears a Tumour, with great pain and heat, and a hinderance of Speech, the colour of the humour is as it were mixt, of the colour of the Tongue and Veins.

*Prog.* This Tumour if it be neglected is dangerous, it sometimes makes a Fever, and suffocates Children.

The Cure is by a cooling and astringing Diet, in using Vinegar, Verjuice, Limons, and the like with meat. Clysters are convenient; Purges by the Mouth are hurtful. If the Child is somewhat large, Cupping-glasses applyed to the Thighes are convenient, so are Friction and Ligatures; after, Astringents are good,

good ; Salt of Armoniacum rubbed upon the part is commended by all, Maryroom rubb'd upon the part, stronger then it, are Flower of Brasse, Allume burnt, Sponge and Tragacanthum burnt. If these cure it not, the Tumour must be cut off at the Roots, for sometimes the humour is in a Coat, which if it be not taken away, the humour returns; after the Cutting of the humour, stay the blood with salt, powder of Mirtles, Totmentil, or Bistorte, then Cure it with Myrrh, and drying things that cures wounds.

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## CHAP. XII.

### *Of Dentition and breeding of Teeth.*

THE generation and perfection of Teeth, is the work and intent of Nature, but in regard the matter out of which they are made, suffers not that this Work can be done without trouble and pain; It causes that a Disease followes the generating of Teeth, which Disease is not intended by Nature.

K

Dentition

Dentition is an Eruption or breaking forth of Teeth, first conceived in their proper holes. It is said by some, to be a violent work of Nature, and the gums are as it were prick'd with needles whereby great pain is caused, and a supernatural heat in those parts is excited, which drawes the humours thither which are made putrid, salt and sharp in those parts, and being precipitated to the Stomach and guts strongly excites the expulsive faculty, and consequently causes loosnesse, and sometimes Dysenteries.

Bones and Teeth are the same according to kind and matter, but differ in Species and name. The difference of Bones and Teeth in their nature and particular beings, appears, 1. Teeth are made after the Birth of a Child, all other Bones before grow to a certain time and have no sense, and never are renewed, but Teeth grow during the whole life, have an acute sense and grow again. It's observed, that amongst the Bones the Teeth only cannot be consumed by fire: Nevertheless they are corrupted, and consumed by a putrid Phlegme

Phlegme; besides Teeth have no marrow and fat as other Bones have, and therefore they are the most hard body; They are corrupted with hot things, as by washing them with warm water, but preserved by moderate cold, as by washing them with cold water, nor are they hurt by an actual extraordinary cold (for in Frost they are not troubled) but by a cold that is potential, because Teeth have but a little heat, and cannot resist a great cold.

Teeth were made for the breaking of hard meat, for speaking, and distinguishing of Tasts, and therefore they have soft Nerves in them; and although Histories relate several have been born with Teeth, yet for the most part they break forth in Children about the 7th. month, sometimes sooner, as in them which use more hot milk. They are very slow in some, sometimes to the Third or fourth year, either by weakness or the fault of the matter of the Teeth, (being not sufficiently glutinous and earthy) or by a privation of matter by Worms, or a looseness, in the seventh year Teeth fall out, and others grow in their places,



growing of Teeth continues until fourteen years, & afterwards very few grow, unlesse they be those called *Posteriores Gemini*, which sometimes grow at 80 years. The sooner Teeth come forth, the less pain; but they are the weaker; Teeth come forth in the Spring and Summer more easily, but with worse Symptoms, and effects, in the Winter with more difficulty, but with less danger, for they are less troubled with a Feaver Looseness, or Vomit, because their inward heat is more strong. But a modern Author says, that in every time of the year, some are more troubled, some less, according to the natural constitution of Children, which the times of the year cannot hinder. The Teeth are of an equal number in men and women, being 32. The Cutting Teeth which are four above and below, grow first, which are made of a thin matter, and as they are made first so weaker, and are broke, fall out sooner then the rest; the next are the Teeth called Dogs Teeth, whose use is to break the meat, as to cut is before breaking, so the Teeth that cut are first, afterwards the Teeth that break



break the meat, afterwards the great and grinding Teeth grow, whose matter is more hard and earthy, and therefore they break out the more slowly, and last of all the *Gemini*, which never are renewed and grow again. Hence it appears why the breeding of Teeth causes so many evils, if they should grow in the Womb they would not be troublesome, but growing after the Birth of the Child, and in that time when the Gums are most soft, which being bruised and crushed by a hard body as the Bone is, causes great pain.

The Signs are the Childs crying, loosenesse, pinching the Paps whilest they suck, the Inflammation, and heat of their mouths, and when their Gums are rubbed, they are eased.

*Prog.* The breeding of Teeth is alwayes dangerous by reason of the great and grievous Symptomes and effects it produces, as Convulsions, Feavers, and other evils. If the Child is loose he is lesse troubled with Convulsions, and fat Children more than lean; yet there may be Convulsions by the sharpnesse of pain. If the Child hath an

acute Feaver there is seldome Convulsions by fulnesse, it being remedied by the Feaver. Teeth come forth more slowly most commonly, with a little Cough, because there is a defluxion in the mouth, which argues the weakness of the brain.

The Cure is, in a cold dyet of the Nurse, and the pap kept cool, which much re-freshes the Child; the Child is not to eat any hard meat, and the Gums are to be cooled and relax'd; the Juice of *Mallows* and *Lettice* cools. Take the Juice of *Mallows*, half an Ounce, of *Butter*, wash'd in *Mallow-water* half one Ounce, half the yelke of an egge, mingle and anoint the Gums with it; this that followes is stronger. Take of the Juice of *Nightshade* half an Ounce, of the Oyle of *Roses*, six Drams, of *Butter* wash'd in *Lettice-water* three Drams, mingle them and anoint the Gums with it, it being cold, rubbing the Gums with your finger, for it often mitigates pain.

The Gums are relax'd by things that are fat, as all fat of a Hen, &c, Oyl  
of

of *Almonds*, and the Brains of a Hare boyled, in the place whereof may be the brains of a Hen; Hony boyled is much commended. It is conceived by some that the breeding of Teeth is the more easie by hanging about the neck, *Corral*, a *Jaspis-stone*, or the Root of wilde *Colothwits*, which others think superstitious.

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## CHAP. XIII.

### *Of the Hiccough.*

Children are more chiefly affected with Diseases in the lower *Venter*, in three parts, the Stomach, Bladder, and Guts, which follow in their order.

The *Hiccough* is a motion like to a Convulsion, in which the Stomach endeavour to expell what is hurtful infixt in the mouth of it.

The cause is in Children the plenty or quality of the Milk or nourishment being too cold, sharp, or corroding vehemently irritating the expulsive faculty sometimes but rarely it comes from emptiness.

The external causes are a cold Air, hot and sharp meats as Pepper.

The Signes are manifest, for as the Proverb is *Love* and the *Hiccough* cannot be hid; if it is from fullnesse the Child is greedy and Vomits, if from cold, it is known by the Nurses using cold meats and externall injuries that preceeded it, if the Childs Stomach is fomented with hot Cloathes it ceases presently, if from evacuation, fasting, flux or vomit preceeded it, if from acrimony the meats are corrupted or the milk is sharp and biting, and the Child often mourns and grieves, and there are pains of the Belly, besides the *Ordure* shewes it.

*Prog.* The *Hiccough* in Children for the most part is safe, if it be made from emptiness it is mortal for Children which are naturally full and very moist, if they are vehemently dried by a great cause they are hardly restored.

If a *Hiccough* be with the *Falling-sicknesse*, or another kind of Convulsion it is Mortall.

The Cure is, if the *Hiccough* be from  
1 cold, use hot things inwardly and  
out-

and outwardly, Take the Syrrup of *Mint* or *Betony* outwardly, the Oyl of *Anni-seed*, *Chamomile*, and *Wormwood*, besides Plaisters and Ointments that are hot, and set forth in several Chapters.

2. Plenty or quality of Milk, correct it as is shewed in several Chapters; and if it be from the Acrimony of the Milk, let the Child use a little quantity of this, Take of *Saccharum Rosatum* half an Ounce, of *Bole Armenick* half a Scruple, mingle them. If from Evacuation the same remedies are good, as are for Leanness from Evacuation, see the Chapter of Leanness; Bathing with sweet Water, and Broth is good in elder Children, the Yelks of Eggs, and all Meats that easily nourish. It is related by some, that the Herb called *Alyssum*, held in the hand, look'd upon, or smell'd to, cures the Hiccough by Propriety of Substance. Others say, that Sneezing, and holding the Breath, cures all Hiccoughs: but these Helps are too difficult for Children and Infants, Sneezing and Vomiting because they evacuate the matter, is commended.

## CHAP. XIV.

*of Vomiting, and a vain desire of Vomiting.*

**B**ESIDES the Hiccough, the vain desire of Vomiting, and Vomiting happens to Children, for the matter that troubles the Stomach, is either infixed deeply in the mouth of the Stomach, and so makes a Hiccough, or infixed, but not profoundly, and either in the Mouth or Tunicles of the Stomach, whence it is a vain desire of Vomiting, or else the matter is contained in the Space of the Stomach, and so makes a Vomiting.

The Causes of Vomiting, or a vain desire of Vomiting in Children, are, The humidity and laxity of the Stomach, the plenty of cold humours falling from the head, the plenty of Milk or Meat, the Acrimony and coldness of the same Milk.

The External causes are, a bad Air, stinck, or an ill tast, the use of Oyly and fat things.

The Signs of Vomiting are manifest;  
it

it is known, if it be from 1. Coldness, by the cold Diet of the Nurse preceding it, and the help from hot things: Besides the Milk is kept some time; if the Stomach be cold, it presently rejects the Milk. 2. Acrimony, then Children languish, and are afflicted before and after Vomiting. 3. Plenty, then Vomiting eases, evacuating the cause of Laxity.

*Prog.* Vomiting, which is from taking more than the Stomach is able to bear, and Vomiting only that which offended, and retaining and correcting the rest, the Child is not sick, but more cheerful, the Stomach being strong, and the fault only in the quantity of the Milk.

2. Vomiting immediately only what is taken, if it continue, causes a Consumption and Death.

The Cure is, The Milk is to be corrected by lessening the quantity of it in suckling the Child, and altering by purging and correcting the temper of the Nurse, as is directed in several Chapters. If the fault be in the Childs Stomach, by the weaknesse of it, mach



Cloves or Coriander chewed by the Nurse, and instill it into the Mouth of the Child, sometimes alone, sometimes with the Syrrup of Mirtles, Quince or Granates is commended. Outwardly apply the Plaister called *Emplastrum de Crusta Panis*; or take the Oyl of Mirtles two drams of the Juice of unripe Grapes, or one dram and an half, red Wine one dram, boyl them to the Consumption of the Wine, then add Mastick, Mirrh, Acaciz and Frankinsense of each half a dram, Wax and refine as much as will suffice to a soft Plaister, let the Child wear this constantly above the Stomach.

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## CHAP. XV.

### *Of the unvoluntary pissing of Children.*

**I**Nvoluntary pissing, or not holding of the Water, in Children is more familiar to them then those that are elder, because Children are rather governed by their appetite then will, and cannot hold their



their water longer, but this Incontinency of Urine is not here intended, it being not a Disease; but the involuntary pissing here meant, is an Affection preternatural, by which Children are forced and involuntarily make water at all times.

The cause is in Children, an Imbecility, and cold, and moist temper of the Muscle of the Bladder called Sphincter, proceeding from pituitous and thick humours; Sometimes the resolution of the Sphincter, the motive faculty being not sent to it, by reason of the obstruction of the Nerves, especially about the Spinal Marrow from the like humour.

The External Causes are the coldness of Air, and Meat, drinking of cold water, blowes about the Back, and falls.

The Signs are, elder Childrens wetting of their Clothes, their inward garments being always wet with pisse; but in Children newly born, it is hard to know whither in an often sucking, an often pissing is involuntary, and that Age gives no testimony of voluntary pissing.

*Prog.* Involuntary pissing is more hard to Cure if it come from an obstruction, then

then cold and moisture. If it comes from an External Cause it is mortal, especially from a fall or Luxation.

The Cure is in, 1. By a Diet which is hot and dry, as you have in several Chapters; you are to abstain from meats that move Urine. 2. The Belly loosened by a Clyster or Suppository; use this Syrup, Take of the Leaves of Calamint, Plantane, and Mint, of each half a handful, the Seeds of Rue, two drams, boyl them according to Art. Take of the Syrrup of Purflane, Red Roses, and Wormwood, of each half a dram, mingle them together. After the humours are prepared, purge with two Scruples of Pill *Hiera cum Agarico*: or, Take of *Mirabuline*, *Chebuline* one dram, of the Seed of Rue half a dram, of the Flowers of Violets and Roses of each half a Pugil, boyl them according to Art. Take thereof three Ounces, Trochische of Agarick two Scruples and an half, infuse it all night, then presse it, and add the Syrrup of Roses Solutive, two Ounces; the body being purged, outward remedies are to be used, as Baths which heat, drye, and are binding;

ing ; it is good to annoint the Loyrs and Parts nearest to the Bladder with the Oyl of Wormwood , or the Oyl of Worms ; foment those parts with this , Take of Calamint , Mint , Rue, Marjerome , red Roses , of each an handful ; Galengal , and Cyprus , of each two drams , boyl them in red Wine according to Art. If these will not prevail , then Blisters will be useful. Divers remedies are propounded by Authors , that are supposed by a Propriety to cure this Distemper, as the Brain and Testicles of a Hare burnt and given to drink in White-wine , the Bladder of a Sheep or Sow used in the like manner ; and divers others.

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## CH A P. XVI.

### *Of the Strangury and Suppression of Urine.*

**T**He difficulty of Urine is either when that no Urine is made , which is called Ischury , or when the Urine is made by Drops , which is called a Strangury,

gury, both which distempers differ only in degree.

The Causes are a coldnesse, sometimes alone, sometimes with moisture, weakening the expulsive faculty, that it cannot expell the Urine, or if it doth, not in such a manner as it ought, so that the expulsive faculty is essentially hurt, or the cause is either from a Stone, or the humours viscid and thick.

The External Causes are, an Air that is cold, grosse, thick and cold meats and drinks, especially the Milk of the Nurse, for as the manner of Diet is, such is the Milk; as the Milk is, such are the Children that suck it.

The Signs are manifest, for the Child makes no water, or by drops, and with groaning. If it be from a cold distemper, then if the parts be rubb'd, heated or compress'd, the Urine comes forth; if from Obstruction, if you compress them, no Urine is made, it is known also by the course of Life preceeding to it, and by the Childs being said before to have Urine that was thick and muddy.

*Prog.* The *Strangury* and *Ischury* in Children are difficult distempers, for all distempers in Children of the natural faculties are dangerous.

The Cure is, 1. In a good Diet, avoiding fulness; grosse and thick meats and drinks. 2. Expelling the Excrements in the Stomach and first passages, by loosing the Belly with two or three Ounces of the Hony of *Roses*; then prepare the humours thus, Take of the simple Hony of *Roses*, *Simple Oxymel*; of the Syrrup of *Bettony*, of each three drams; mingle them and give it alone; or else with Broth; afterwards purge, Take of *Cassia* five drams, of *Species Hiera*, one dram and an half, mingle them: or Take the Hony of *Roses* Solutive two Ounces, of Electuary Lenitive three drams, two Ounces and an half of a Cordial Decoction of *Violet Roses*, mingle them and make a Drink. 3. Provoking of Urine, the Decoction of *Grownself*, *Saxifrage*, *Centmade*, or *Red Cicers*, is much commended; or, Take the Roots of *Asparagus* half an Ounce, the Leaves of *Saxifrage*, and *Maidenhaire*, of each one handful, red

L Cicers

*Cicers* one Pugil, make a Decoction according unto Art, give three Ounces of it with a little Sugar, the Stomach being empty. Outwardly are useful the rubbing and compressing the hands, being annointed with the Oyl of *Scorpions*. If it help not, boyle the Pellitory of the Wall in the Oyl of *Rue*, and make a Plaister and lay it to the parts about the neck of the Bladder; or, Take a *Cruce Glass* in which Oyl hath been kept a long time, put it in hot water, then put the Yard of the Child into the Mouth of the *Cruce Glass*, and it is very effectual.

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## CHAP. XVII.

### *Of the Stone of the Bladder.*

**C**Hildren are very obnoxious to the Stone of the Bladder, and are often troubled with it by their much eating, causing much crude humours, which stay not in the Reys, but is expelled into the Bladder. Female Children are seldome troubled with it, because they have the Channel of the Bladder broad  
and

straight, not contorted and crooked.

The Stone of the Bladder, which is immediately made in the Bladder, is more often made in Children then in old men, because Children are great Eaters, & thereby abound with much crude humours, which is the matter of the Stone, and falls into the Bladder; besides, Childrens native heat is strong, which easily hardens the matter into a Stone; old men although they abound with crude and earthy humours, because their heat is weak in the Bladder, the Stone is not made, to which may be added the strength of the expulsive faculty, the narrowness of the passage, and the tenuity of the humour in Children.

The Stone which is first made in the Reins, is in old men more often then in Children, as is proved by experience, because old mens expulsive faculty is infirm, and the Ureters wide, so that the thickest and grosse matter, is detained in the Reins, and consequently turn then into a Stone.

The material causes are humours thick petuitous, and tenacious; the efficient cause is the greatnesse of the heat.

The immediate internal causes are chiefly the narrowness and straightness of the passage or Channel, then the hereditary disposition and propriety from parts, and the Milk of the Nurse being bad, either from Diet or temper; for when the Child doth suck impure Milk, if the Child hath large Veins, from the Stomach to the Bladder, the impure matter is carried to the Bladder, where it settles with the Urine as muddy water shak'd together in some Vessel, and then resting makes a Sediment in the middle, which Sediment of the Urine afterwards is conglobated and made round, by Phlegme, like a little hill, and is hardned as Iron in a Furnace.

The External Causes are the same as in the Strangury.

The Signes are, 1. Groaning, and pain in making water. 2. The making water by drops. 3. The Blood is often mix'd with the Urine. 4. The water is somewhat white, crude, sometimes with a slimy, sometimes with a Sandy Sediment. 5. Inflammation of the Bladder. 6. Itching of the Preputium and foreskin, and frequently scratching of the Privities.

*Prog.*



*Prog.* The Stone of the Bladder is very dangerous, and difficult, by reason of the pain, and in curing Suppression of the Urine, which often happens.

The Stone if it cannot be cur'd by cutting it is mortal for the most part, because the Stone grows in Children so great, that as the years increase, Nature cannot sustain it.

The Cure is, If the Stone be Small, and newly begun, by such things that break and diminish the Stone by a quality that is either, 1. Manifest, as by *Goats Blood*, *Restharrow*, *Ceterach*, *Saxifrage*, the Root of *Parsley*, and *Fennell*, *Lapis Spongia*, *Lapis Judaicus*, the Stone that is found in the Gall of an *Oxe* powdered and drank in *White wine*, or a Decoction of *Restharrow*; Take 2. or 3. drams of *Turpentine*, wash'd and melted, and mingle it with two Ounces of the *Water of Restharrow*, it is much commended. 2. Or an Occult quality and propriety, as the Throat of a *Hen* burnt and powdered, and given in *Wine*. So *Eryngoes* boyled, breaks the Stone by propriety. Before the use of these remedies the Child is to be put into a Bath

Water for some dayes, in w<sup>ch</sup> *Mallows* are boyled, that the matter may be somewhat softned, and more' easily and safe done in Children in Men.

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## CHAP. XVIII.

### *Of Costivenesse and being bound in the Belly.*

**C**ostivenesse is a preternatural disposition in Children, by which they discharge not the filth and Ordure of the Body, either in a due hour and time, or in a due measure; The Filth ought every day to be expelled; and if much be eaten, or that is not nourishing, the greater the quality of the Excrements ought to be expelled.

The Causes are, the offending the Guts either not by sending the expulsive faculty to them, by a resolution of some Nerve or Muscle, by a distemper or obstruction, or because Choller is not sent to the Guts, by which the Guts are stimulated and excited to an Expulsion. Or the Expulsive faculty of the Guts is

is hurt by some Tumor or Skin, or some distemper.

The Guts are offended also by some Errors within, by viscid and thick humors wrapp'd and mix'd with the Filth, and so gather the Filth together, that they fasten them to the Guts, that they cannot go forth, or with great difficulty, or Externally by the coldness of the Air, for it is certain that Costiveness is more in the Winter than Summer; much sleep, idleness, great Meditations, (they drye the Belly) drink that is thick and binding, and sparingly used; the same Errors also in meats, as also preposterous eating, taking first astringent things, afterwards liquid, and they that are accustomed to dine, and omit it, are bound in their Bellies.

The Signs are the Childs not discharging his Belly every day, and complaining and if the Child is somewhat great, it is troubled in the head, and when the Child empties it self it is with pain & groaning.

If it proceed from a cold distemper, the body consumes, is pale, windy and belching; if from gross and viscid humors, they will appear in the Filth; if

from the want of Choller sent to the Guts; the Colour of the body will be muddy, and the Filth of the Guts white or somewhat Ash-coloured.

*Prog.* The Astriction of the Belly in most are dangerous, especially in Children which great eaters, for which Diseases are generated in them in time, and in the Time of breeding of Teeth, cause Inflammation, Feavers, and Convulsions, the body being full.

The Cure is, 1. In moving the Belly in sucking Children, that the Nurse use meat that loosen the Belly, as *Mallows*, *Dry Figs*, *Raisins*; and the Broth of *Coleworts*, and all such meats which can loosen the Belly; for as the Milk is made out of Blood, and it out of meat, so it is not to be doubted that the Milk is affected with such meats as the Nurse eats: The remedies that are to be used to the sucking Child, ought rather to be External then Internal; The External are Suppositories made out of hard Honey or the roots of *Mallows*; *Garlick* roasted in Ashes, and put into the fundament of the Child provokes Stool; So doth *Coriander* Candied with *Sugar*, put into the Funda-

Fundament, for it tickles the expulsive faculty and causes no pain. Besides these remedies to make the body soluble, there are others to be applied to the Navil; as half the White of an Egg boyled hard, and fill'd with Butter, and a little *Coloquintida*, or two Grains of *Scammony*, the Gall of *Beef* laid to the Navil doth the same; so doth the Juice of *Cyclaminis* with an equal portion of the Oyle of *Sweet Almonds*, and *Hens grease*. If the Child is somewhat great, the use of *Turpentine* is much commended, it clen- ses the Liver and Spleen; Likewise Bread that hath some Bran in it, and Rai- sins continually used. The broth of *Cole- worts* and *Mallows* may be likewise used or the Suppositories directed above.

2. In removing not only *Astrixion*, but also the Causes of it, therefore if it be in an Infant, that the Nurse uses con- venient Diet, and such as doth not bind, avoiding idlenesse, the use of Wine that is sharp and binding, meats that are grosse and binding, as *Barberies*, *Med- lers*, *Cervices*, and the like, and what- soever is binding. If the *Astrixion* of the Belly be in a Child that is somewhat great

great, he is to use meats that loosen the belly, and to abstain from those that are binding, his sleep, watching and exercises are to be moderate, and to avoid North winds. If Astringion be from a cold distemper of the Guts, if in Infants, the Milk ought to be corrected with meats that heat, or the Nurse changed, and remedies applied to the Stomach or Navil of the Child. Take half a Pint of the best Wine, of the Leaves of *Calamint*, *Abrotanum*, *Mint*, *Marjerome*, of each half a handful, boyl them, and with a Sponge foment the whole Belly: or use this Oyntment, Take the Oyle of *Spikenard*, or *Mint*, of each three drams; the powder of *Cloves* half a Scruple, a little Wax, mingle them & make an Ointment. If Astringion is from cold and viscid humours, use such things that are attenuating, as *Oxymel*, and the Syrrup of *Harehound*, these are very useful if the Child lick them, or the Nurse take them. If from the want of the coming of Choller to the Guts, then obstructions are to be removed, in a Child that is somewhat great, a Decoction of *Rubra Tinctorum*, *Red Cicers*,

cers, the Roots of *Fennell*, or *Asparagus*, and the use of *Maidenhair* is convenient; stronger remedies in Children are not to be used.

## CHAP. XIX.

### *Of the Flux and Loosnesse of the Belly.*

**T**He Flux, is too great a Laxity of the Belly, by which Children do expel more filth, & more often then ought to be by reason of the Meat and Drink.

The cause is a cold Distemper of the Guts, by which the Concoction is vitiated, and so the corrupted Meats cause the Flux, and also a moist distemper, whereby the retentive faculty, which consists in dryness, is weakned, and being not able to retain the filth, causes that the expulsive faculty excited by them, expells more and more often then it ought; to which may be added the humidity that comes from the head to the Stomach, and from thence to the Guts; also

also corrupt meats, which when they have Acrimony, and are past to the Guts, irritate their expulsive faculty; likewise sharp and biting thin humours, do the same; such as are in the Breeding of Teeth.

The External Causes are the South Wind, immoderate exercises of body, the use of liquid meats, and such as are apt to loosen the Belly.

The Signs are manifest, Children very often evacuate the Filth of their Belly, and it is more fluid and liquid then it ought; If it be caused by the Corruption of meats, the Ordure and Filth stink, and appear unconcocted, and the Child breaks Wind often; if from breeding of Teeth, the Signs you have in the Chapter of Breeding of Teeth; If from Bilious and Ichorous humours, the Filth and Dung is bilious, and yellow, and if they have hurt the Guts, the Dung will be bloody, and covered with a bloody slime; If from a distemper, there will be the Signs of a moist or cold distemper, and no Signs of any other causes; If from a Distillation, the Child will have a Catarrhe, not falling to the Lungs, and the Filth



Filth will be frothy; It it be from external Causes, it is known by a careful and diligent observation of the manners and life of Children.

*Prog.* A Dysentory in Children is very dangerous.

The looseness of the Belly one or more dayes is healthful, if there be no Feaver, and if it is stopt within 7 dayes.

An unseasonable stopping of the Flux in Children is mortal.

If the Flux continues and perseveres, and is very long, it causes a Consumption and Death.

The Cure is, 1. In an Infant, if the Milk be bad, by changing the Nurse, in long Fluxes nothing hath been found better, if it cannot be corrected; If the Cause is hot, the Nurse is to use a cooling Diet, abstaining from Wine, and using water in which Steel hath been quench'd, or Wine somewhat binding, but a very little of it; also meats somewhat astringing and cooling, as Barly Broth, with the Juice of *Quinces*, *Rice*, and the like; Annoint the Childs Navil and Stomach with this, Take the Oyl of *Mirtles*, *Quinces*, of each three drams; the

the Powder of *Mastick*, *Red Corall*, and *Acatia*, of each half a Scruple, a little Wax, make a Liniament. If the Cause be cold, the Nurse is to use a Diet that is hot, as Wine somewhat binding, Spice, the best Flesh, *Mint*, *Marjerome*, boyled in Broths. Take the Oyle of *Wormwood*, and *Mastick*, of each three drams; the Powder of *Sothernwood*, *Comfrey*, and *Bole Armonick*, of each half a Scruple, a little Wax, mingle them, and make a Liniament; the Bag of a Hare is very good, but the Child is not to suck when it is used; but let the Child take *Pannado*, with the Milk of *Almonds*, for as the Bag thickens Milk outwardly, so if it should be used unseasonably it would be dangerous if it should do the same, and not above half a Scruple at a time is to be used.

The Cure of a Child somewhat great, is, If the Flux comes from, 1. Corrupted Meat, stop them not nor retain them, but only comfort and strengthen the Stomach; Take of the Oyls of *Spicknard*, and *Mastick*, of each five drams; of the powder of *Red Corral* one dram  
and

and an half; of Wax a little, mingle them. 2. If from petuitous humours falling from the head, provoke Urine with a Decoction of the common Seeds of the Roots of *Parsley*, *Fennel*, *Asparagus*, *Birtcher Broom*, for they divert the Phlegme from the Guts. 3. If from bilious humours, temper] them, and take care they do not exulcerate the Guts, wherefore let the Child abstain from Wine, meats that are hot, salt, acrimonious, and sweet, and use Barly Broth with the Syrrup of *Barberies*, *Quinces*, or *Granate*. Take of the Decoction of all the *Myrabulans* six Ounces, the Juice of *Miller* strained four Ounces, mingle them, and make a Clyster, which is very good; So is this, Take of *Mullen*, the greater *Comfrey*, of each half a handful, boyl them according to Art; Take thereof two Ounces and an half, of the Syrrup *Deribes* one Ounce, mingle them; *Whey* in which Steel is quench'd is good, and may be given to six or eight Ounces at once; If the Guts are sore, this Confection is very useful, Take of the Conserve of *Barberies* one Ounce; of *Thus* one dram; of *Mastick* half

half a dram; of the powder of the great *Comfrey* two Scruples, mingle them; the quantity to be used is two or three drams every morning. The Broth of an old Hen in which *Mullen* is boyled, is good for all old and petuitous Fluxes; So is the heart of a *Beef* burnt and powdered, taken in Milk, in which Steel is quench'd, or in the Decoction of *Mullen*, half a Scruple of it, or a Scruple is to be used at once. Clysters are good; Take the Water of *Barly* in which Steel is quench'd eight Ounces, *Red Sugar* one Ounce, make a Clyster, this is good in the beginning, because it moderately dries, absterges, and mundifies the Ulcers; afterwards the Ulcers are to be dried and healed, to which purpose use this, Take of *Whey* in which Steel is quench'd, nine Ounces, of *Thus*, *Bole-Armonick*, and of *Comfrey* the great, of each three drams, *Sanguis Draconis* five drams, mingle them and make a Clyster.

## CHAP. XX.

*Of the Tenesme.*

**A**fter a Loosness, and in the Loosness; and from them, a distemper usually arises, called a Tenesme, which is a certain vain desire of evacuating the Filth of the Belly with pain and trouble.

The Cause is, A hot or cold distemper of the Spyncter of the great Gut, most commonly from a humour thick, viscid and sharp, adhering to it, where it stimulates the expulsive faculty, which endeavouring to expel the viscous and sharp matter, but cannot in regard of the tenacity of the humour; the Tunicle of the Gut is as it were strain'd into pieces, and in the same divulsion the appetite and pain is made.

The antecedent causes most frequently, are Preceeding Fluxes, for the humors continually touching the great Gut, distempers it; if the humours are hot, the distemper is hot; if cold, the distemper is cold; whereby sometimes there is

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not only made a distemper but an Inflammation.

The Signs are manifest, because the Child desires and endeavours often to expell the filth of the Belly, and with such endeavours, that sometimes the Fundament falls and comes down; the Filth that is evacuated is very little, slimy, and bloody; if it be from a hot cause, a heat is perceived by the Children in the Fundament, there is a rednesse; and cold remedies help; if from cold, there is a lesser pain, a little or no heat, no rednesse, and hot things help.

*Prog.* This Disease if it be diligently handled in the beginning, ends well; but it sometimes happens by continual pains, watchings, and crying of Children, that it brings them into mortal Feavers and Consumptions.

The Cure is of sucking Children by ordering the Nurse; if a Child somewhat great by abstaining from meats that are acid, sharp, salt, and sweet, and to use such as provoke Urine. If the cause be hot, to assuage the pain, then lessen the desire of going to Stool. Make a Decoction of *Mullain*, or *Dypame*,  
and

and sit in it. Take *Mirabulous Chebules*, and the Leaves of *Mullein*, and boyle them in *Red wine*, and dip a Sponge in it, and apply it to the fundament. *Turpentine* put upon the Coales, that it fume and smoke the fundament, is very good; if these will not help, Take of *Opium* four grains, of *Saffron* one Scruple, of *Thins* one Scruple, and make a Suppository of it, with the White of an Egg roasted, put it into the Fundament, it takes away pain; dryes up the humours, that causes the distemper, especially the hot humors.

## CHAP. XXI.

### *Of the pain of the Guts.*

**T**He Guts being very full of Turnings and windings, and rowlings, and very long, retain the humors a great time in them, which makes the internal Tunicles of the Guts bare and naked from the slime (which covers the Guts, and makes their sense dull, for their receiving of hard and sharp excrements) and corrodes the substance of them, and distends them, whereby there is a vehe-

ment torment and pain.

The cause is either wind that cools the Guts, and oistends the Tunicles of them, or humors that are cold or hot, which distemper them, or causes a Solution of continuity, & sometimes Worms is the cause.

The external causes are the coldnesse of Air, Feet, and meat, also sweet meats, and Summer fruits.

If it be from Wind, the pain is sometimes vehement, sometimes gentle, goes and comes, breaks forth upwards and downwards; If from humors, the pain is more durable and constant; if from Phlegme, that Filth that is evacuated is but little and slimy; If from Choller, the Excrements of the Belly are yellow; If from the corruption or sharpnesse of Milk, there are notes of the badnesse of the Milk, and the Filth and Excrements evacuated resemble corrupted Milk.

*Prog.* Pains that are persevering are dangerous, especially the vehement pains in the Guts of Children, proceeding from Worms, which many times kills them.

The Cure is, If the pain is from corrupted Milk, change the Nurse, if the  
pain



be so vehement that it will not allow time to correct the milk; if from wind, the Nurse is to abstain from all windy meats; and use *Coriander* and *Fennelseed*; So ought the Child that is elder to use *Anodynes*, such things which heat in the first degree and evacuate the matter of pain, and also attenuate and dissipate it, anointing the Childs Belly with the Oyle of *Anniseed*. If it is not effectual, put a Clyster pipe in the Fundament, so the Wind is drawn forth sometimes; if not, make three Ounces of the Oyle of *Anniseed* lumbricated, is sufficient for a Clyster. If the Child be great, use *Cummin* or *Anniseed* in Sweet Oyle, and the Oyle afterwards being strained, take of it 6. or 8. Ounces for one Clyster. Observe the Wind ought to be expelled out of the Guts, by gentle remedies, if more hot are used the pains usually are increased; if the Cause of the Wind be in the Guts; If the cause is a petuitous humour in a Child that is somewhat great, the gentle remedies above mitigate pain; afterwards take the Leaves of *Dill*, *Marjorome*, *Cumminseed*, of each half a handful, boyle them according to Art. Take

Take of the Decoction three Ounces, of *Oxymel Simple*, and of the Syrrup of *Byzantium* of each three Drams, the humors being prepared, purge with one dram of *Hiera in Wine*, if the Child will take it, and there being no Feaver; otherwise, Take of Electuary Lenitive 5 drams, of *Hiera Picra* one dram, mingle them and make a *Bolus*. If the pain is from hot and sharp humors, use outwardly the means as is said before; Take of *Barly water* six Ounces, Oyle of *Amisfed* two Ounces, the Yolk of an *Egge*, and make a Clyster. Afterwards, to evacuate the humors, Take of the Decoctions of *Tamarinds* two Ounces and an half, of *Rhubarb* two drams, of *Spike* 20 Grains, infuse them all night, then strain them well, and add half an Ounce of Electuary Lenitive, and make a Drink; If all these remedies are ineffectual, use half a Scruple of *Laudani Opiati*, in one of the Clysters, as is above directed.

## C H A P. XXII.

*of Worms.*

**W**ORMS are very familiar to Children, by reason of crudity and corrupt Phlegme, from their eating of fruits and milk after other meats, for it is observed that sucking Children which eat Flesh are most troubled with Worms because their tender Stomach cannot concoct solid meat, and therefore it corrupts and breeds Worms, besides Milk is presently concocted and passes into the Guts, if flesh unconcocted be mingled with Milk, and passes with it into the Guts, it putrifies there.

Worms are Animals generated in the body, variously hurting the Operations of the Body.

Worms are found almost in all parts of the body, as appears by the dissection of Bodies, and the Excretion of Worms, but it is doubted, whether the Worms were bred in those parts, or crept there, especially Worms found in the Stomach.

Some think Worms may be bred in the Stomach, because the matter of Worms is no lesse communicated from food or defluxion, or otherwise from other parts, and that the efficient cause being also not wanting in the Stomach, but more frequent they breed in the Guts.

The Cause is, a petuitous crude and viscons humour, which ariseth from immoderate eating, meat easily putrefying and causing a thick Juice, as Cheese, Milk, Summer fruits, things that are sweet, sugared, honied, and the like, having something that hath an analogy to seed, instructed with a formative virtue, which disposes the matter to receive this form of a Worm, and not another, and informs the matter so disposed; as we see peculiar Worms to proceed out of *Wormwood*, the Salt of the Sea, Milk, Honey, and other things.

The difference of Worms according to their Figure is threefold, some are round and long, others broad and long, and some small, compared with the other two sorts. Worms differ in their colours, being white, red, livid, ash-colour, or yellow, the variety of which colours pro-

proceeds either from the crudity or coction of the matter, out of which they are made, or from the variety of the nourishment or diversity of corrupted matter, out of which they are generated.

The Signs of the three sorts of Worms in common are many, a Stinking breath, unquiet sleep, with starting, trembling, grating of the Teeth, Itching, and often rubbing of the Nose, paleness of the Face, red by Intervals, the Eyes hollow and darkish, the White whereof being turned pale or yellow, spitting much Phlegme, the swelling of the belly, with murmuring and noise in it, the Gripping of the Belly which is worse, when one is fasting, sometimes looses, Vomiting and Epilepsy.

The Signs of the particular Worms; if they be long, then the biting of the Belly is more vehement, a little drye Cough, Hiccough, a vain desire of Vomiting, abominating meat, sounding, troublesome dreams, with trembling, rising up, and crying out.

If the Worms are broad, they are known by Excrements, not unlike the Seeds of *Goardes*, an unsatiable desire of eating,

eating, sudden dejection of things newly taken, leanness and consuming, a great pain sometimes in the right side sometimes in the left.

If short Worms, the pain is continual, a most troublesome Itch about the Fundament, with a continual desire of evacuating.

*Prog.* Broad Worms are the worst, because for the most part they continue longest.

The short Worms are the least hurtful because they are little, and thin, and are bred in the thick Guts, most remote from the noblest parts, and easie to be expelled with the Excrements, and for Medicaments to be applied to them.

4. Worms that are great, fat, thick, and fill'd with blood, are worse then thin, short, and extenuated, because these shewe the scarcity of matter, those the abundance of matter.

5. White Worms are scarce dangerous, but Worms that are yellow, livid, or red, are much worse.

6. Worms that are expelled dead, where there is no Fever, or a Fever that is benigne, dye by the scarcity of the matter

matter, but in malignant Feavers they dye, rather by the venome, and so worse then living Worms.

The Cure is, 1. In a convenient Diet, the Air is to be temperate and inclining to drynesse, sleep, and watching moderate, avoiding sleep immediately after meat, immoderate Exercise, avoiding idleness, and rest, the Belly soluble, if it be bound loosen it with a Clyster or Suppository; the Drink, if there be no Feaver, ought to be Wine and Water somewhat binding, bitter or sharp, not sweet; Vinegar and Water is good, so is sharp Wine: but if there be a Feaver, in the place of Wine let there be a Decoction of *Prunes* that are sharp or facid, *Cherries* or *Granates*, The meat ought to be easie to digest, attenuating, and penetrating, wherefore convenient meats, are such as are sharp, acid, & bitter, & oyley, and sweet things, viscid, thick, and fat things, are hurtful; the flesh of *Birds* is much commended; *Beef* and *Veale* are greatly discommended, with what is not convenient, mix'd *Vinegar*, *Vexjuice*, the Juice of *Granates*, or some other sharp Juice; avoid all Fish and things



things made of Milk, only such fruits are to be used which are acid, as *Granates*, *Oranges*, *Limons*, *Services*, *Medlars*, *sharp Pruines*, avoiding all crudities and indigestible meats, either from the quality or quantity of them. 2. In the use of *Sena*, *Tamarinds*, or *Mirabulous*; but above all, *Aloes*, for the consuming of the matter of *Worms* which is in the Stomach or Guts. Take of *Aloes Succotrina* two drams, *Mirrha*, *Scordum*, *White Dictamnus* of each a Scruple, with the Syrrup of *Wormwood*, make Pills, the quantity at once is half a dram or forty grains. 3. In the killing or dulling of them, that they cannot resist the remedies, which is done by things that are bitter, sharp, salt, acid, oyle; in the use of which observe, 1. That bitter or salt things, or such as kill *Worms* are to be mixed with sweet things which delight them, and drawes them to that which kills them, otherwise they avoid it. 2. Remedies used by the Fundament ought either to be sweet things alone, or else to prevail in sweetnesse above other things which are mix'd with them, for the *Worms* drawn by sweetnesse, move



the lower parts of the Guts ; but remedies taken in at the mouth , ought to be more sharp , and bitter , then sweet , otherwise the Worms would move into the Stomach , and cannot be conveniently kill'd. 3. The remedies ought not to be vehement, because they would offend the Stomach , and the Worms agitated by them would be more grievous, and offensive. 4. The Stomach ought to be empty when the remedies are used , else they would be obtruded and extinguished , in regard they are weak. 5. There is no remedy which commonly kills all Worms, and there is no remedy so present as *Coralline* and *Sea Moss*. 6. If the Child hath a Feaver, then remedies which are cold ought to be used , if not, then hot remedies may be used.

Every kind of *Worm* hath its proper remedies , and the *Long Worm* being in the next place to the Stomach , requires not such strong remedies as the other Worms do ; wherefore *Wormwood*, *Southernwood* , *Coriander seed* , or the Decoction of *Calament* are sufficient , which may be used in powder , or a Decoction. The Syrrup of *Mint* , *Wormwood*,

*wood*, or *Purflane*, is very good, so is a Decoction of *Sebesten*. Outwardly apply above the Navil ( for Long Worms are in the first Guts, a little above the Navil ) this Oyntment, Take the Juice of *Wormwood* and *Southernwood* of each one dram and an half, the Powder of *Scordum*, *Aloes*, of each two Scruples, of common Oyle one Ounce, of *Wax* a little, make an Ointment; or, take of *Mirr*h and *Aloes*, of each a dram, Powder of *Scordum*, and the Seeds of *Wormwood* and *Citron*, of each half a Scruple, with *Wax* and *Rosine*, as much as is sufficient, make a Plaister; *Treacle* dissolved, with the Juice of *Limon* or *Vinegar*, is good, applied above the Navil, or taken inwardly, so are the Seeds of *Nettles*, *Fennel*, *Cummin*, and *Mint*; and in regard that *Worms* that are killed are not expelled, therefore use such remedies as kill and expel them, as *Rhubarb*, *Hiera*, *Aloes*, *Agarick*; take 2 drams, or half an Ounce of the Syrrup of *Sythory*, with *Rhubarb*, with an Ounce of the Water of *Grasse* which given every day is much commended; If there happen a looseness that is not moderate, and de-  
jects

jects the strength, restrain it gently with *Plantane* or *Purslane* boyled in broth.

The Broad *Worms* are cuted like the Long *Worms*, but require stronger remedies, because this *Worm* is greater, *Ferne*, *Cardamon*, *Coffes*, and *Treacle* are commended.

The *Ascarides* or Little *Worm* require stronger remedies then the Long and Broad *Worms* do, because they are most remote from the Mouth and Stomach, wrapt in viscid humours, and are made of viscid and thick humours; These *Worms* have also peculiar remedies. Take the Leaves of *Wormwood* one handiul, *Lupines* one Pugil and an half, boyle them, then take of that Decoction 12. Ounces, *Hony of Roses* 3 Ounces, of *Salt* one dram and an half, mingle and make a Clyster. Take of *Nitre*, of *Salis Gemma* of each one Scruple; of the Gall of a *Bull* one dram, of *Hony* as much as suffices, make a Suppository, or foment below the Navil, or about the Fundament with the Decoction for the Clyster; Also is good, flesh salted and the fat cut from it, and made in the form of a Suppository, and put into the Fundament;  
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So is *old Cheese*. Many things are propounded by Authors to be taken in at the mouth, as *Scammony* and *Co'oquintida*, which are too strong for Children; the Juice of *Ireos* will be better and convenient, for it moves the Belly, and consequently expells the *Worms*, and by a peculiar faculty kills them, *Pillula Ruffi*, *Hieracum Agarico*, are also good.

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